The Bombay Gazette.

No. 69,046.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs.	52 0
——— including postage ..... „	77 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town... „	28 0
——— including postage..... „	38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town „	16 0
——— including postage..... „	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town..... „	6 0
——— including postage..... „	7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... „	0 4
Back Numbers..... „	0 8

IDING ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 3 „ „
In the Yellow languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
Firstinsertion.....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto..... „ 2 8
Third Ditto..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions „ 0 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

Death.

MOSES—June 14th, at Colaba, of apoplexy, Edward Walter Moses, aged 33 years.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

	Up.			Down.	
		June.			June July
Leave Bombay	1 & 15		Leave Bussorah	30	4
„ Kurrachee	9	19	„ Fao	30	4
„ Guadur	6	20	„ Bushire	23	7
„ Muscat	9	23	„ Linga	25	9
„ B. Abbas	11	25	„ B. Abbas	27	11
„ Linga	12	26	„ Muscat	29	13
„ Bushire	15	29		July	
„ Fao	16	30	„ Guadur	1	15
	July.		„ Kurrachee	4	18
Arrive Bussorah	17	1	Arrive Bombay	7	21

The Steam-ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 644 tons, 160 H. P., Commander T. SANDERS, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 29th June, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
„ Carwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Cochin	19	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Coconada	23
„ Columbo	20	„ Madras	23
„ Galle		„ Pondicherry	
„ Negapatam	24	„ Negapatam	24
„ Pondicherry		„ Galle	
„ Madras	27	„ Colombo	27
„ Coconada	29	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Cochin	29
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "SCOTIA," 1,200 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. HAMLIN, will sail for Carwar, Cochin, Galle, and the usual ports on the Coromandel Coast on TUESDAY, the 16th June, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "MARTABAN," 510 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd June, at noon.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(*With despatch*).

MESSRS. GREEN'S Ship "AGAMEMNON," 1431 tons register, Nicholas Marder, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Agamemnon*.

Bombay, 18th May 1868.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.—THE best remedy for Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N. B. Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c, &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

Now Ready.

GUIDE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE STAFF CORPS—N. I. BRANCH.

A Complete Series of Questions and Answers on every branch of the above Test.

A Book equally indispensable to Examiners and Examinees.

BY

CAPTAIN N. B. THOYTS,
Acting Brigade Major, Ahmednuggur.

Interleaved with plain paper Price..... Rs. 3 0
Free by post ..... Rs. 3 4
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

4 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Scarf Ring.
2 „ Linen Collars.	1 Walking Stick.
2 „ Under-Vests.	1 Umbrella.
1 „ Fine White Cotton Socks.	1 Binocular Glass.
1 „ Fine Colored do.	1 Rug with Strap.
1 „ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1 Dressing Bag.
1 „ Colored do. do.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 (one) Overland Suit.	2 Overland Trunks.
2 (two) Sleeping Suits.	1 Clothes Bag.
2 (two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1 Opera Hat.
6 (six) Scarfs and Ties.	1 Travelling Hat.
Apollo Hoode.	1 Courier Bag.
	1 Easy Chair.
	BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

KID GLOVES, "JUST LANDED."

LADIES' Best French Kid Gloves with two buttons in Straw and Grey.

LADIES' Best French White Kid Gloves with black backs.

LADIES' White Kid Gloves. "Make Jouvins."

GENTLEMEN'S Gloves in White, Straw, Grey, Light, and Dark Drabs.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

DYE! DYE!! DYE!!!;—ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.—A sixpenny bottle of Magenta, Violet, &c., will dye 20 yards of Ribbon in 10 minutes. Ask for Judson's Simple Dyes.

Magenta.	Green	Canary	Purple.
Mauve.	Orange.	Cerise.	Blue.;
Violet.	Crimson.	Black.	Pink.
Scarlet.	Brown.		

Price Sixpence per bottle.

These Dyes will be found useful for Dyeing articles of Woollen or Silk manufacture; also Feathers, Fibres, Grass, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper for tinting Photographs, and for illuminating. May be had of Chemists in the United Kingdom and Colonies. Wholesale of Patent Medicine Vendors.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper*, *labels*, *stoppers*, and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, and Proprietors having given notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed,

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester and Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

WANTED.

NOTICE.—WANTED, for service in the Government Steam Factory, Dockyard, ENGINEERS and FITTERS. Applications, with Copies of Testimonials, to be made to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th April 1868.

WANTED TO CHARTER.—SEALED TENDERS are invited for the CHARTER of a first-class full powered STEAMER, not under 200 tons register, nor exceeding 400 tons, and with corresponding horse-power, for the conveyance of Goods and Passengers at intervals of one month, from the Port of Colombo round the Island of Ceylon, touching at the Ports of Galle, Hambantota, Batticalos, Trincomalee, Point Pedro, and Kayts or Jaffna, weather permitting. The vessel to be in good sea-worthy condition, and well found in sails, stores, and ground tackle; to be fully manned with an efficient crew; to be provided with the requisite number of boats; and to have comfortable and airy cabin accommodation, furnished with all requisites. Tenders to state vessel's name and tonnage, when and where built, and present state of repair, and to include an inventory of vessel's stores and furniture, &c., &c.

Such Tenders being marked "Tender for Steamer for a monthly service round the Island," will be received at this Office, until the 30th June next.

Further particulars may be obtained on application at this Office.

WILLIAM CHAS. GIBSON, Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office, Ceylon, 13th May, 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation)—

House No. 1, lately occupied by J. P. Green, Esquire, Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month.

House No. 7, lately occupied by Mr. F. Chambers. Rent Rs. 80 per month.

Also that large and commodious House and premises, in the compound adjoining the House at present occupied by W. Gilbert, Esquire. Rent Rs. 400 per month.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators.
Elphinstone Circle, 4th June 1868.

TO BE LET, the following PROPERTIES, viz.:—

An airy Bungalow (Nepean Lodge) at Malabar Hill, formerly occupied by Mr. H. W. G. Lawson.

The First and Second Storeys of Sassoon Building, in Marine Street, Fort.

The First and Second Storeys of Sassoon Building, in Marine Lane, Fort.

The First and Second Storeys of the House No. 16, in Apollo Street, Fort.

The Upper Rooms of Dady Building, in Meadow Street, formerly occupied by the Office of Mr. Manisty, Solicitor of the High Court, and now white-washed and thoroughly repaired.

One Godown in Dady Building, in Meadow Street.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.
Forbes Street, 12th June 1868.

NOTICES

A CARD.—Six or Eight SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARDING and LODGING in a healthy locality. The House is large and airy, with the convenience of a large Sitting Room: will do for TWO FAMILIES. For particulars apply to the PROPRIETOR of the LONDON HOTEL, No. 9 Grant Road.

NOTICE.—P. GRANT & SON, Saddlery Establishment, No. 1, Meadow Street, Bombay.

With reference to the NOTICE which appeared in the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette* during the fall of last year, regarding the contemplated closing of our Business, we beg to inform our Friends and the Public in general that circumstances over which we had no control have occurred, causing us to continue the same.

P. GRANT & SON, in returning thanks to their kind Constituents for past favours, solicit a continuance of that support which they have received for the last twenty-five years, and beg to assure them that all Orders entrusted to them will be punctually attended to.

P. GRANT & SON have just received their usual supply of SADDLERY, &c., which is now open for inspection.

22nd April 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of DHUNJEEBHOY EDULJEE and DHUNJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE, Parsee Inhabitants, of Bombay, lately trading under the name of DHUNJEEBHOY EDULJEE & Co., Insolvents.

UPON reading the Petition of JAMES JOSEPH CURNIN, the sole remaining Trustee of the abovenamed Insolvents, and his Affidavit verifying the same, I do order that all Creditors of the said Insolvents who have not already done so do, on or before WEDNESDAY the 24th June next, send in the amount of their Claims, with full particulars of same, to the said JAMES JOSEPH CURNIN, at the Office of Messrs. A. C. BRICE & Co., in Nesbit Lane, Bombay, or in default thereof they will be debarred from proving their said Claims and excluded from the benefit of any distribution of Assets that may be made next after that date. And I further direct that this Order be advertised in the *Government Gazette*, in the *Bombay Gazette*, in the *Times of India*, in the *Jami Jamsheed*, and *Bombay Summachar*.—Dated this 10th day of June 1868.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned, registered Shareholders of the abovenamed Company, request you, in pursuance of Section XXXII. of the Articles of Association, to convene an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of June next, at 2 P.M., to consider the following propositions:—

1st.—That it is desirable to transfer the Assets, &c., of this Company to a new Company, to be formed with a Capital of 15 Lakhs of Rupees, divided into 1,500 fully paid up Shares of Rupees 1,000 each.

2nd.—That the Company be wound up voluntarily.

We remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servants,
Moteeram Bhagoobhoy.
Fazil Hubibhoy.
Ramjee Madhowjee.
Ganputram Bhowanishunker.
Khimjee Thackersey.
Abdoolla Meerally.
Hurribhoy Hurjeevun.
Moreshwar Janardun.
J. J. David.
Kallidas Mooljee.
M. Dadabhoy.
E. D. Sassoon.
Pestonjee Sooklajee.
M. Bazonjee.
Tulbuckhund Hookumchund.
Jamnadas Gungaram.
Muncharam Culliandas.
Nassurwanjee Eduljee M.
Davejee Ladha.
Gopall Madhowjee.
Moteclal Kisowlal.
Nensey Dewjee.
Moomun Gangjee.
Hajeebhoy Dawood.
Mathoradas Sewram.
Jewraj Vittul.
Hajeebhoy Bhogabhoy.
Moorarjee Khemjee.
Nathoobhoy Kicka.
Jafter Moloeena.
Runsordas Bhowanidas.
Tullockchunn Manockchund.
Nathoo Purshotum.
Valljee Khengar.
Tribhowan Nathoobhoy.
Framjee Dinshaw Petit.
Purmanundas Atmaram.
Merwanjee Framjee Mehta.
Jairam Luckmeedas.
Molo deena Versjee.
Laljee Vussonjee.

NOTICE.—Agreeably with the foregoing Requisition, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS is hereby convened to be held in the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of June next, at 2 P.M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY the 18th till SATURDAY the 20th June, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited).
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 28th May, 1868.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to inform you that I intend proposing the following RESOLUTIONS at the GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, which is to be held on the 20th June next:—

1st. That the paid-up Capital of the Company be 30 lakhs of Rupees, divided into 1,500 fully paid-up Shares of Rupees 2,000 each.

2nd. To appoint Liquidators with or without remuneration.

3rd. To appoint a Committee of Shareholders for the formation of the New Mazagon Company.

4th. To dispose of all the outstanding debt due to the Company by Public Auction or otherwise.

I remain, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,
COMEDRAM KHOOSHALL.

Bombay, 15th June, 1868.

THE above is published for the information of the Shareholders of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited).

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers,
Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited).
Elphinstone Circle, 15th June, 1868.

NOTICES.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation)—

House No. 1, lately occupied by J. P. Green, Esquire, Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month.

House No. 7, lately occupied by Mr. F. Chambers. Rent Rs. 80 per month.

Also that large and commodious House and premises, in the compound adjoining the House at present occupied by W. Gilbert, Esquire. Rent Rs. 400 per month.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators.
Elphinstone Circle, 4th June 1868.

TO BE LET, the following PROPERTIES, viz.:—

An airy Bungalow (Nepean Lodge) at Malabar Hill, formerly occupied by Mr. H. W. G. Lawson.

The First and Second Storeys of Sassoon Building, in Marine Street, Fort.

The First and Second Storeys of Sassoon Building, in Marine Lane, Fort.

The First and Second Storeys of the House No. 16, in Apollo Street, Fort.

The Upper Rooms of Dady Building, in Meadow Street, formerly occupied by the Office of Mr. Manisty, Solicitor of the High Court, and now white-washed and thoroughly repaired.

One Godown in Dady Building, in Meadow Street.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.
Forbes Street, 12th June 1868.

NOTICES

A CARD.—Six or Eight SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARDING and LODGING in a healthy locality. The House is large and airy, with the convenience of a large Sitting Room: will do for TWO FAMILIES. For particulars apply to the PROPRIETOR of the LONDON HOTEL, No. 9 Grant Road.

NOTICE.—P. GRANT & SON, Saddlery Establishment, No. 1, Meadow Street, Bombay.

With reference to the NOTICE which appeared in the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette* during the fall of last year, regarding the contemplated closing of our Business, we beg to inform our Friends and the Public in general that circumstances over which we had no control have occurred, causing us to continue the same.

P. GRANT & SON, in returning thanks to their kind Constituents for past favours, solicit a continuance of that support which they have received for the last twenty-five years, and beg to assure them that all Orders entrusted to them will be punctually attended to.

P. GRANT & SON have just received their usual supply of SADDLERY, &c., which is now open for inspection.

22nd April 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of DHUNJEEBHOY EDULJEE and DHUNJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE, Parsee Inhabitants, of Bombay, lately trading under the name of DHUNJEEBHOY EDULJEE & Co., Insolvents.

UPON reading the Petition of JAMES JOSEPH CURNIN, the sole remaining Trustee of the abovenamed Insolvents, and his Affidavit verifying the same, I do order that all Creditors of the said Insolvents who have not already done so do, on or before WEDNESDAY the 24th June next, send in the amount of their Claims, with full particulars of same, to the said JAMES JOSEPH CURNIN, at the Office of Messrs. A. C. BRICE & Co., in Nesbit Lane, Bombay, or in default thereof they will be debarred from proving their said Claims and excluded from the benefit of any distribution of Assets that may be made next after that date. And I further direct that this Order be advertised in the *Government Gazette*, in the *Bombay Gazette*, in the *Times of India*, in the *Jami Jamsheed*, and *Bombay Summachar*.—Dated this 10th day of June 1868.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned, registered Shareholders of the abovenamed Company, request you, in pursuance of Section XXXII. of the Articles of Association, to convene an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of June next, at 2 P.M., to consider the following propositions:—

1st.—That it is desirable to transfer the Assets, &c., of this Company to a new Company, to be formed with a Capital of 15 Lakhs of Rupees, divided into 1,500 fully paid up Shares of Rupees 1,000 each.

2nd.—That the Company be wound up voluntarily.

We remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servants,
Moteeram Bhagoobhoy.
Fazil Hubibhoy.
Ramjee Madhowjee.
Ganputram Bhowanishunker.
Khimjee Thackersey.
Abdoolla Meerally.
Hurribhoy Hurjeevun.
Moreshwar Janardun.
J. J. David.
Kallidas Mooljee.
M. Dadabhoy.
E. D. Sassoon.
Pestonjee Sooklajee.
M. Bazonjee.
Tulbuckhund Hookumchund.
Jamnadas Gungaram.
Muncharam Culliandas.
Nassurwanjee Eduljee M.
Davejee Ladha.
Gopall Madhowjee.
Motecial Kisowlal.
Nensey Dewjee.
Moomun Gangjee.
Hajeebhoy Dawood.
Mathoradas Sewram.
Jewraj Vittul.
Hajeebhoy Bhogabhoy.
Moorarjee Khemjee.
Nathoobhoy Kicka.
Jafter Moloeena.
Runsordas Bhowanidas.
Tullockchunn Manockchund.
Nathoo Purshotum.
Valljee Khengar.
Tribhowan Nathoobhoy.
Framjee Dinshaw Petit.
Purmanundas Atmaram.
Merwanjee Framjee Mehta.
Jairam Luckmeedas.
Molo deena Versjee.
Laljee Vussonjee.

NOTICE.—Agreeably with the foregoing Requisition, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS is hereby convened to be held in the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of June next, at 2 P.M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY the 18th till SATURDAY the 20th June, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited).
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 28th May, 1868.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to inform you that I intend proposing the following RESOLUTIONS at the GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, which is to be held on the 20th June next:—

1st. That the paid-up Capital of the Company be 30 lakhs of Rupees, divided into 1,500 fully paid-up Shares of Rupees 2,000 each.

2nd. To appoint Liquidators with or without remuneration.

3rd. To appoint a Committee of Shareholders for the formation of the New Mazagon Company.

4th. To dispose of all the outstanding debt due to the Company by Public Auction or otherwise.

I remain, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,
COMEDRAM KHOOSHALL.

Bombay, 15th June, 1868.

THE above is published for the information of the Shareholders of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited).

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers,
Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited).
Elphinstone Circle, 15th June, 1868.

NOTICES.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS., in great variety. A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

ROSSELET & Co
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS
OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A GOVERNMENT AUCTION OF UNAPPROPRIATED ABYSSINIAN STORES, will be held at 12 o'clock noon, in the Colaba Depot Yard, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, until further Notice.

Terms—Cash; and Lots to be cleared away on the same day.

L. M. DAVIES, Major,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General,
for Executive Commissariat Officer.
Abyssinian Branch Office, Colaba Depot, 11th June 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the CONSTRUCTION of a MARKET to be erected in BHOLESHWUR.

Drawings and Specification of the proposed work may be seen at the Office of the undersigned, where printed Forms of Tender and Bills of Quantities may also be obtained.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 1st day of July 1868 addressed to

ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Esq.,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer Municipality.
Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, June, 1868.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT

Established in 1850.

No. 29, Civil Lines,
POONA.

MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Fashionable Millinery, kept up by supplies received Overland.

Ladies' own Materials made up.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS EXECUTED WITH THE GREATEST CARE AND PUNCTUALITY

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to, which must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
A specific for the cure of
Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions
Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c.

It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable.

In bottles, large, medium and small.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catharral Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c. &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S
STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver.

They require no change of Diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA with the greatest success.

Prepared only by THOS. WILKINSON, 270, Regent treet, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co.,
(Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort) Poona.

And of all the principal firms in India and the Colonies

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL, (Nesbit Lane, Byculla).—The present Proprietor who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new management, affords to sojourners and residents in Bombay.

The present proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home," has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The proprietor hopes that the present management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises and attending to every thing in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

An abundant supply of Vehar water is available in all parts of the Hotel.

The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession.

The proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.

In fine, the proprietor begs to draw attention to the following taken from a large number of testimonials regarding his Hotel.

TESTIMONIALS.

Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility, and extremely obliging conduct of Mr. Framjee.

HUGH ROSE, G.C.B.,
Commander-in-Chief.

I have found the Clarendon Hotel comfortable, and the establishment very attentive.

R. NAPIER, K.C.B.,
Commander-in-Chief.

I have been here for some days on four occasions. The Proprietor and his people are particularly civil and attentive. The Hotel is quiet and clean, and there are no objectionable persons admitted. I should strongly recommend travellers giving it a trial.

R. B. MOORE, Lieut.-Col.

* Mr. & Mrs. Lockett are much pleased with the respectability and order that prevails in this Establishment, and which in these respects is not to be equalled by any Hotel in Bombay.

H. LOCKETT, C. S.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. PESTONJEE SORABJEE and Co., Merchants and General Dealers, Sudder Bazaar, Mulkuttoo, ABYSSINIA.

THE FORT POLICE COURTS will be removed, by order of Government, on and after MONDAY, the 15th instant, from the premises in the Dockyard, where they are now held, to the building belonging to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co. in Hornby Row, for many years known as the Fort residence of Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Esquire.

JOHN CONNON,
Acting Chief Magistrate of Police.
Bombay, Fort Police Court, 13th June 1868.

SYKES AND DWYER
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
No. 9 Hummum Street, Fort.

Views of Bombay, Karlee and Elephanta Caves, Bhore Ghaut, No. 5 Viaduct showing progress of Work since November 1867 to date, Sholapore, Group of Natives, Shipping Elephants for Abyssinia, &c., &c.

Studio open daily from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. for Portraits—earlier by appointment.

Bungalows, Carriages, Horses, Tombs, &c., taken without extra charge.

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.—The undersigned have landed a consignment of these CLOSETS and now invite purchasers for them.

The invention entirely does away with all the unmentionable nuisances attached to the employment of the Commodes now in general use in India, and are, in short, invaluable. The Government of India have presented Mr. Moule with £250 in token of their high appreciation of the invention. *Terms*—CASH.

Early application is desirable.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.—PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY LIMITED.—In compliance with a Requisition made in writing, and dated the 31st day of March last, signed by the required number of SHAREHOLDERS holding the required number of Shares, as provided for by Section 46 of the Articles of Association of the Company, which has been submitted to the Directors of the Company requesting them to convene an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS to consider the acts of the Directors relative to the late Secretaries and Mr. Schiller, and to decide as to the legality of the action at law now being proceeded with against those Gentlemen, and also to consider such other matters as may be brought before the Meeting in accordance with the opinion of the Advocate General taken upon the question,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKRT.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

ELPHINSTONES rose from 760 to 775, Mazagons from 780 to 790, Colabas rose from 1,200 to 1,225 but soon declined to 1,200 and close at that rate. Market steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Sch-scribed apital.	Nomi Value of sh.	Paid up	Divi-dend.	Names.	Rates
	Rs.	Rs.	pr sh.		
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	1780½ pr sh.
1,045,000	500	400	....	Bank of Bombay..	134 per share
1,000,000	500	500	....	Ditto Ditto New..	22 p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	125	....	Bombay Pres. Bank	101 per share
2,000,000	200	200	....	Bombay Trading & BankingAssociation	68 per share
2,000,000	100	100	....	Brokers Banking Company ...	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank ..	3 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	200 per share
800,000	200	25	13½	China Bank ..	5 per share
700,000	250	250	....	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China..	270 p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	250	12	Comptoird' Escompted' Paris ..	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London..	No quot.
800,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular	
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	London & China Bk.	18½ per share
1,000,000	250	125	8 p. ct	Madras Bank ..	68 per cent
				National Bank of India ...	129 ex di
500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank ..	435 per share
	100	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	84 per share
	200	250	.....	Guzerat Bank ..	65 nominal.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	Rs.	15	Bengal Credit Mob	76 per share
11,200,000	400	130	....	Financial Assn. of India and China.	69 per share

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	5,200	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	550 per share
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	30 p s	Elphinstone Land Co..	760 per share
1,000,000	1,000	400	....	New Do..	170 per share
2,000,000	10,000	4,100	.....	Frere Land Co. ..	120 per share
100,000	9,000	4,100	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	800 per share
....	2,000	1,760	25 p s	Port Canning ..	355
2,160,000	3,000	2,000	....	Colaba Land Co ..	1,210

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	5,500		Bombay Ship Co .. 1,400 pr shar
200,000	2,500	2,500	....	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co — 459 per share
200,000	5,000	2,500	20	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co .. 2,375 per share
150,000	4,000	2,500	....	Prince of W. Ship Co 1,800 per share
1,200,000	500	500	....	Vizeaga Patent Slip & Foundry Co .. 120 per share
....	500	5,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited ... 100 per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks.. ..	6 months' sight	1s. 11d.
Do. Credits.. ..	Do. do....	1s. 11 5/16d. to 1s. 11⅜d.
Do. Documents.	Do. do....	1s. 11⅜d. to 1s. 11 9/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½ to 99¾
Do.	30 days' sight..	99½
Do.	60 Do. do. ..	98¾
Chin	60 days' sight..	214

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities ..	.. ..	6 per cen
Mercantile Bills.. ..	.. ..	8 do.
Four per cent Co.'s	1835-36	} 94
" "	1842-43	
" "	1854-55	
Five per cent Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	109
Five per cent Public Works Loan	1854-54.. ..	107
Five and half per cent.	.. .. ..	114
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan	.. .. ..	114¾

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities ..	.. ..	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ..	.. ..	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	.. Rs 10-8
Bank of England Notes ..	.. .. " 10-4
Spanish Dollars ..	.. .. " 225
Carolus ..	.. .. " 220
Mexican Dollars ..	.. .. " 220
German Crowns ..	.. .. " 210
Five-Franc Pieces..	.. .. " 220
Bar Silver ..	.. .. " 108-8
Gold Leaf ..	.. .. " 15-4
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	.. .. " 10-9

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank, on 13th June 1868.

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital paid up	Rs. 49,42,425
General Treasury Balance	" 38,98,027
Deposits at Head Office	" 1,68,18,015
Deposits at Branches	" 11,18,795
Bank Post Bills outstanding	" 19,064
	Rs. 2,67,91,326

ASSETS.

Loans at Head Office and Branches on Government Security and Bullion	Rs. 1,58,170
Credit Accounts at do. do. do.	" 8,97,439
Bills Discounted at do. do.	" 45,35,561
Dead Stock	" 4,65,587
Stamps	" 5,988
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	" 30,60,892
Government Securities	" 23,28,499
Government Reserve, Cash	"
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	" 1,38,17,723
Do. do. at Branches	" 14,98,485
	Rs. 2,67,91,326

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL, JUNE 9.

Government Securities.—The transactions reported were at the following rates: 4 per cents, several lots of Rs 30,000 and under, at Rs. 5-7, 5-6, 5-4, and 5-3 discount: 5 per cents, of 1858-59 at Rs. 9-10 and 9-12 premium: and small pieces of Rs. 2,000 and under at Rs. 10-0; 5½ per cents, at Rs. 14-12 premium: and 5 years' Debentures, Rs. 100,000 (last evening), at Rs. 7-0 premium.

6 per cent Municipal Debentures were bought by different parties at Rs. 6-12 premium.

Bank of Bengal Shares were purchased for investors' orders, at Rs 1,787½.

National Bank Shares were in demand; such as could be had, were bought at Rs. 159, and in the afternoon buyers paid Rs. 1293.

A sale of Bonded Warehouse Association Shares took place at Rs. 500.

Goosery Cotton Mills Co's Shares changed hands at Rs. 200.

Fort Canning Land, Investment, &c, Co's Shares, sold at Rs. 345.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 15.

Loch, Lieutenant Colonel, 3rd Cavalry, on duty, from Annesley Bay.
Willoughby, Lieutenant, 3rd Cavalry, on duty, from Annesley Bay.
McDowall, Assistant Surgeon, 3rd Cavalry, on duty, from Annesley Bay.
Burd, Major, 16th Regiment N. I, on duty, from Annesley Bay.
Gerard, Lieutenant, 14th R. A., on duty, from Annesley Bay.
Grant, Colonel, 3rd L. C., on duty, from Poona.
Gunton, Lieutenant, 26th Regiment, on duty, from Annesley Bay.
Gaze, Lieutenant, 45th Regiment, on duty, from Annesley Bay.
Deverell, Ensign, 45th Foot on duty, from Annesley Bay.
Barr, Ensign, 33rd Regiment, on duty, from Annesley Bay.
Davis, Lieutenant, 38th Madras N. I, on duty, from Annesley Bay.
Dickinson, Major, 3rd Sind Horse, on duty, from Annesley Bay.
Godfrey, Lieutenant, 17th M. N. I., on duty, from Annesley Bay.
Sorell, Lieutenant, R. A., on duty, from Annesley Bay.
Newman, Assistant Surgeon, Indian Staff, on duty, from Annesley Bay.
Lolden, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from Annesley Bay.
Keith, Assistant Surgeon, Indian Staff, on duty, from Abyssinia.
Pasko, Lieutenant, 14th M. N. I., on duty, from Annesley Bay.
Williams, Lieutenant, 33rd M. N. I., on duty, from Zoola.
Douthwaite, Lieutenant, 26th Foot, on duty, from Annesley Bay.
Goldsworthy, Major, 91st Foot., on duty, from Abyssinia.
Preston, Captain, 45th Foot. on duty, from Abyssinia.
Pollard, Lieutenant, 45th Foot, on duty, from Abyssinia.
Hughes, Lieutenant, 4th Foot, on duty, from Abyssinia.
Carruthers, Lieutenant, 4th Foot, on duty, from Annesley Bay.
Hives, Ensign, 97nd Highlanders, on duty, from Annesley Bay.
Steele Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on duty, fromJannesley Bay.
Goffnet, Chaplain, on duty, from abyssinia.
Macaughten, Captain, 3rd L. C., on duty, from Annesley Bay.
Owen, Lieutenant, 3rd L. C., on duty, from Annesley Bay.
Long, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from Annesley Bay.
Gordon, Lieutenant, 3rd Regiment L. C., on duty, from Abyssinia.
Berne, Vet. Surgeon, R. A., on duty, from Annesley Bay.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 15.

Collum, Lieutenant, 97nd Regiment, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Hinton, Lieutenant, 91st Highlanders, on leave, to Poona.
Sorell, Lieutenant, R. A., on duty, to Malligaum.
Moir, Vet. Surgeon, to rejoin. to Mhow.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—15TH JUNE.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London	£1 10s. 0d.	£1 10s. 0d.
" Liverpool	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d.	£1 0s. 0d.
By Overland Route	.....	£8 0s. 0d.
To China	Rs. 6 to 8 per bale.	....
" Mauritius	Rs. 1½ per bag.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
June 13	British Nation ..	Rowe	Annesley Bay, May 29
	Sam Cearns	Chambers	Annesley Bay, May 30
	Ann Millicent	Nash	Annesley Bay, May 23
	Fazul Currim	Nacoda	Annesley Bay, May 29
	Alagar	Thomson	Annesley Bay, May 29
	Albatross	Cumming	Liverpool, Feb. 10.
	Malta	Corrigill	Liverpool, Feb. 13.
14	Advance	Taylor	Diverpool, Feb. 27.
	Alabama	Harrison	Annesley Bay, May 30
	Continental	—	Annesley Bay, May 29
	Legion of Honour	Williams	Annesley Bay, May 31
	Louisa	Cowcraft	Annesley Bay, May 30
	Queen of Australia	Page	Annesley Bay, May 29
	Vernon	Lenton	Annesley Bay, May 29
	Annie Frost	Gregail	Annesley Bay, May 30
	Canova	McNabb	Annesley Bay, May 29
	Caroline	Sandon	Annesley Bay, May 28
	Scimitar	Potts	Annesley Bay, May 30
	Zoroaster	White	Annesley Bay, May 31
	Vine (s)	Many	Annesley Bay, May 29
15	Mula (s)	Cares	Annesley Bay, June 1
	Arundel	Seymour	Annesley Bay, May 29
	Chilora	Edward	London, March 27.
	Salamuttp	Nacoda	Aden.
	Humber	Bell	Annesley Bay.
	Underley	——	Annesley Bay.
	Bruce	——	Liverpool.

DEPARTURE.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
June 15	Penang (s)	Taunton	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Great Northern*, Earl, to Liverpool.
Ship *Catherine Hoskin*, Davis, to Liverpool.
Ship *Hurricane*, Johnston, to Liverpool.
Ship *Her Majesty*, Dawnel to Liverpool.
Ship *Kelsoer*, Hydebough, to Rangoon.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "CITY OF RICHMOND," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *City of Richmond*.
Bombay, 15th June 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of the Cargo of COALS, per Ship "MALTA," from Liverpool, and shipped by WM. COOPER, Esq., are requested to communicate to the undersigned without delay, otherwise it will be landed at their risk and expense.

CURSETJEE AND EDULJEE, Dubashes.
Bombay, 15th June 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "GLENLORA," Captain EDWARD, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain EDWARD will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck. STENHOUSE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th June 1868. Agents Ship *Glenlora*.

NOTICE is hereby given that in consequence of an accident to the Outer Light Vessel at the entrance to the Bombay Harbour, a fixed Red Light will be shown from a Vessel anchored in her position until further Notice instead of the Revolving Red Light shown from the 1st May 1868.

By order,
HENRY MORLAND,
Lieutenant late I. N., Secretary.
Harbour and Pilotage Board, Bombay, 15th June 1868.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The S. S. "BARODA" has brought the Cargoes of the following vessels:—

S. S. "TANJORE," from Southampton.
" "DELTA," " Marseilles.
" "IBERIAN," " Liverpool.
GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. Company.
Bombay, 13th June 1868.

NOTICE.—MRS. LAKE begs to intimate that she has removed the whole of her Establishment from "UXBRIDGE HOUSE," Byculla, to POONA, *for the season*.

All Orders will be carefully executed as heretofore if addressed,

MRS. LAKE,
29 Civil Lines,
Poona.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for payment in Poona or Bombay.
June, 1868.

FOR SALE, COTTON PRESSES AT THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED), Colaba.—Eight of Cardwell's PATENT LEVER PRESSES in good working condition; also one horizontal STEAM ENGINE with two Cornish single fluid STEAM BOILERS, complete, with all Mountings, Fittings, Shafting, and Gearing for driving the same.

These Presses can be worked by manual labour as well as by Steam, and offer a first-rate opportunity to any one wishing to establish Presses up-country.

The Presses, &c., on view from this date, and any information required will be afforded by the COMPANY'S ENGINEER on application, or by the LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED), Elphinstone Circle.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and of the Estate of BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE MISTRY.

NOTICE.—CREDITORS, whose Claims have been admitted, will receive a FIRST and FINAL DIVIDEND of THREE-EIGHTHS PER CENT. on application at the Offices of the Trustees, No. 6, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th, and on following WEDNESDAY, instant, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M.

G. R. WILSON,
F. A. SPENCER, } Trustees.

NOW READY.

THE

SECOND EDITION

OF

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR JUNE,

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

THE second edition contains the alterations in the time of running of the trains on the G. I. P. Line, which will come in force on the 15th inst., and also the B. B. & C. I. alterations, which come in force to-day.

CONTENTS:—

AP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
ntroduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsar Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA.

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS:

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street. 30, Cornhill.
Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL RECORD.

(PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)

The first two parts of the Record have now been published, and the third part is in course of preparation and will be published in a few days.

CONTENTS OF PART I.

MUNICIPAL ESTABLISHMENT.
LIST OF JUSTICES:—
European.
Native.
MANICKLALL v. THE JUSTICES.
STRIKE OF THE BUTCHERS.
MEETING OF THE BENCH:—
Municipal Funds.
Tax on Labour Carts.
Surplus of Police Fund.
Vote of Thanks to Finance Committee.
Petition of Indigo Dyers.
QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE BENCH:—
Complaint by Allee Sulaman.
Petition against the Girgaum Night Soil Depot.
Non-consumers of meat and the cost of the meat train.
A complaint in the wrong quarter.
Appointment of Auditors.
The Standing Committee.
Municipal Contracts.
The Controller of Municipal Accounts and the Excess of Expenditure during 1866, by the Commissioner.
Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
EFFICIENCY OF THE MUNICIPAL FIRE BRIGADE.
DRAFT BUILDING ACT.

CONTENTS OF PART II.

DRAFT BOMBAY BUILDING ACT, *Continued*.
ADDITION TO LIST OF JUSTICES.
MEETING OF THE BENCH.
The Tax on Labour Carts.
The Municipality's Contribution towards expense of the Over Bridges.
The Loan on the Security of the House Rate.
Primary Education in Bombay.
Powers of a Committee of the Bench.
Complaint from Residents of Gorupdavie.
The Salary of the Assistant Executive Engineer.
Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
Collections of Rates.
Re-Distribution of Budget Grants for 1868.
Revised Budget Estimate of Executive Engineer for 1868.
Detailed Revised Estimate of the Health Department for 1868.
Notification of Contracts.
Revised Municipal Act.
THE INDIGO DYERS AT DADUR.
SHEWSHANKER GOVINDRAM v. THE JUSTICES.
CAPTAIN LIERNUR'S PNEUMATIC SEWERAGE SYSTEM:—
Memorandum on the Disposal of Sewerage in Bombay.
Dr. Hewlett's observations on Captain Liernur's System.
Government Resolution.
Letter—The Municipal Commissioner to the Secretary to Government.
Report by Mr. McConochie on Pneumatic Sewerage.
Extract from Minutes of the Hague Town Council.
Extract from Letter from Mr. McConochie.

The third part will contain the Municipal Commissioner's Report for 1867; Tabular Statements of the Municipal Accounts; Dr. Hewlett's Annual Health Report; Mortuary Tables; Mr. Russel Aitken's Annual Report; Government Finding on the Wet Dock Question; Mr. Rawlinson's Report on the Main Drainage Scheme.

The fourth part will contain the Proceedings of some Mofussil Municipalities.

Subscriptions registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office Price Rs. 12 per annum.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1868.

A CHANGE is certainly coming over the spirit of our military dream, and a few years, perhaps a few months, will see the army converted from a mere half amateur pursuit into a real hard working profession. The Minister of War is not averse to reform, as indeed he has already shown, and the Duke of Cambridge is never long disobedient to the public voice. The latter has, indeed, a noble opportunity of winning popularity, perhaps not at the military clubs, but with well born, able, zealous, but poor soldiers, and the public at large. For his own sake we hope he will put himself at the head of the movement—though we fear obstructive influence on the part of his advisers,—and thus earn himself an undying reputation with all those who have the real military interest of Great Britain sincerely at heart. It would be superfluous to discuss in detail the many evils which the purchase system inflicts on the army. They have now been so fully set forth that, unless the question begins to flag—of which misfortune there is no symptom at present—we do not propose to go over again the all well-trodden ground. We prefer to look ahead and see how the new system will work. There are, we believe, two proposals before the public, one is that promotion up to the rank of Captain inclusive shall be as in the French army by mixed selection and seniority, and after that by selection. The other, which is that fathered by Captain Vivian, is that promotion by purchase should be retained up to the rank of Captain inclusive, promotion to the higher ranks being as in the other scheme by selection alone. We cannot believe that Captain Vivian considers it advisable to retain purchase even to this limited extent. If the system of buying military rank is bad both on principle and in practice, it cannot be right to stop half way in the path of reform and to remove only a portion of the evil. We suppose that Captain Vivian views this restricted improvement merely as a step in the right direction, and proposes it simply because he fears that the country is not yet ripe for a more thorough reform, especially as the greater the reform the greater the demand on the national purse. No doubt Captain Vivian looks on the abolition of purchase above the rank of Captain as the thin end of the wedge, and is prepared when he can obtain more coadjutors to drive that wedge in up to the head. He may be right, he is probably better acquainted than we are with the feelings of the nation when required to purchase a great national benefit in any other coin than frothy declamation and sentimental platitudes. Still we cannot but protest against half measures, which can only put off the entire solution of the question for a few years. It will be an advantage to the country if purchase is abolished. So much is now almost universally granted, why then for the sake of a few hundreds of thousands—which will after all have to be paid some day—try and patch up the question by an instalment like a poor Ensign paying his tailor's bill. Such a course is unworthy of a great nation. We fear, however, that Captain Vivian's motions will find favour with the House of Commons, and we will therefore consider the future of promotion on the assumption that selection will not commence till after the rank of Captain has been attained. It is useless to conceal the very general apprehension that selection will be only another name for interest, that unbefriended merit will find itself but little less heavily weighted in the handicap for promotion than at present. The officers of the army almost to a man express this fear, and the Duke of Cambridge justifies their suspicions by protesting against the responsibility which would attach to him as selector. There is no doubt that this misgiving is not altogether without foundation, but still we think that if the nation is earnest and watchful in the matter, the danger may be reduced to a minimum. The memoirs of Marshal St. Arnaud show that where promotion is concerned, even the model army of France is not without its heartburnings and complaints of unfairness. Still perfect acquiescence in the justice of rulers is scarcely to be looked for, and it is natural that the cry of the passed over should be louder than the rejoicings of the promoted. At all events the French system gives the country a larger number of good officers than does the English method of substituting cash for merit. Dissatisfaction cannot be eliminated from any profession, since most people think themselves as well entitled to advancement as their contemporaries. Still on the whole even in England the best men do rise in every other career than that of arms. Fancy a man giving a cheque for the Lord Chancellorship or the Archhisphoprick of Canterbury, or to make the analogy more perfect, imagine a Judgeship or Deanery bought with money. That there will be defects and shortcomings in the selection system is not only probable but certain. No human institution is perfect, and we do not expect that even a reformed army will in every instance be administered with perfect fairness. There would, however, at all events be an attempt to do justice, some endeavour to fill the highest ranks, the most responsible positions, with the most worthy. There are, we fear, two inherent defects in Captain Vivian's proposed system, one is that rich young men fond of their profession, conscious of the possession of talent, will pay fabulous sums in addition to regulation in order to purchase rapidly up to that rank in which promotion by selection will be attainable. The remedy for this abuse is occasionally to allow a man to purchase his promotion out of the regiment. By this means it would always be uncertain who would get the step, and consequently no one selling out could venture to reckon on over regulation money. No oath, however strong, no certificate, however cunningly devised, would avail. With regard to militia adjutantcies, nothing can be more stringent than the certificate signed. It is to the effect that neither directly nor indirectly has the candidate given or caused to be given, or will be at any future time given or cause to be given, any consideration for the post. Yet this declaration is worth just the paper on which it is written, and nothing else. Two thousand pounds is continually given for a militia adjutantcy on the pretence of buying a horse. For the same reason we would suggest that promotion by selection should at all events frequently be made into another regiment. The other defect which in our opinion impairs the excellence of Captain Vivian's scheme is that *esprit de corps* will be somewhat weakened. Unless the promotion goes in the line generally, it will be impossible to prevent purchase from being still continued. We may, therefore, assume that ordinarily promotion will not take place in a regiment. The consequence of this will be that a Captain will on promotion to the rank of Major be appointed to another regiment, and again be transferred to a third on attaining the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Of course a field officer thus shifted about cannot feel towards his new corps what he would if the whole of his service had been passed in the one regiment. Still, as it is, officers frequently do now exchange from one regiment to the other, and yet we do not find that *esprit de corps* is much affected by the practice, nor do we on the part of an outsider discover less zeal for the welfare and credit of the corps which they have first joined as commanding officers than is manifested by those who have passed through every grade from Ensign to Lieutenant Colonel in the same regiment. Sir Duncan Macgregor, formerly in the 93rd Highlanders, Colonel Priestley in the 42nd Highlanders, Colonel Adrian Hope in the 93rd Highlanders, and many others may be cited as instances of the truth of our assertion. The fact is *esprit de corps* depends on the feelings of the mass and speedily leavens the new-comer. Now, even if Captain Vivian's plan be adopted the mass of the regiment will have always served in the corps. We may also mention a third defect in Captain Vivian's scheme which is that unless the authorities are careful whom they appoint to the command and majorities of national regiments, the peculiar characteristics of these corps will be in danger of being impaired. This difficulty can, however, be easily got over by taking care that the field officers appointed to Highland regiments shall, if they have not served their military apprenticeship in one of these corps, be at all events Scotchmen. A similar plan might be adopted in the case of Irish and Welsh regiments.

The great question, however, which demands consideration is how the broad principle of selection is to be practically worked. We believe that in France the system is somewhat as follows:—Promotions are made yearly or half yearly, we forget which. At the appointed time certain officers of high rank, called Inspectors of Reviews, and personally unconnected with the district or army, are despached to make their inspections. They minutely inspect and examine each corps and take down the names of those officers whom the Colonels, Generals of Brigades, and Generals of Divisions recommend for promotion. The remarks which accompany each recommendation are also noted, and to these are appended the remarks of the Inspectors of Reviews themselves. Whether these latter initiate any recommendations we are unable to say. At all events the recommendations are in excess of the vacancies. The reports of the Inspectors of Reviews are then submitted to the Council of Marshals at Paris, who make any modifications and alterations they think proper. This amended report then goes up to the Minister of War, who in his turn amends it and then hands it up to the Emperor, who, after making such changes as seem required, gives orders for the promotions to be made according to the final list. Some such plan might be adopted in our service with certain modifications demanded by the widely extended distribution of the British army. For instance to avoid expense to Government the army might, for purposes of promotion, be divided into certain circles, of which of course India would be one, England another, the Mediterranean another, and British North America and the West Indies another. The Commanders-in-Chief, or senior officers of these circles, might be empowered to make provisional promotions to such vacancies as might occurr in their circles, which provisional promotion should always be confirmed by the Horse Guards unless for very strong reasons. The same principle should be carried out in the case of an army in the field. With regard to the latter, excellent results would be obtained. Every one would feel that he had both an opportunity of displaying his merit and the incentive of an immediate reward. When an officer promoted, say from a regiment in Canada to one in the West Indies, can be supplied with a passage in a man-of-war or transport he should be furnished with one; otherwise he should be called upon to defray the expense of his journey. With a litttle management an officer would seldom be called upon to proceed far for the purpose of joining his new regiment, his expenses would therefore be inconsiderable. Even, however, if they amounted to £30 or £40—and they could seldom be more, no one would grudge paying that sum for the sake of promotion, and few would be so poor as to consider the amount a heavy tax on their resources. In conclusion, we would address one caution to the military authorities. Let them not be led away by the idea that the mere accident of an officer having been present in a campaign renders him deserving of promotion. Frederick the Great, when it was urged in support of a certain officer's claims that he had been in several campaigns, replied, "So has the mule who carries my baggage!" There are many heroes who have never heard the whistle of a rifle bullet, and hundreds of excellent officers who have never seen blood-spilt. Active service affords a man many opportunities of showing what he is made of, it is the grand test, indeed, of military training, but there are other opportunities of displaying excellence, other occasions on which it may be tested, though perhaps these occur more rarely and are less satisfactory in time of peace than during a war. Still the officer who to a perfect theoretical knowledge of his profession generally unites the qualities requisite for command, an intimate acquaintance with drill, the interior economy of a regiment, and military administration generally is at least as worthy of advancement as the officer who, perhaps, merely marched a few hundred miles and did not run away when his regiment was exposed to an hour's distant cannonade. What we wish to see is a recognition of the fact that there are different sorts and degrees of merit, and while considering these we hope that successful examinations at the Staff Colleges and useful service on the staff will not be ignored.

A DISMAL catalogue of deaths caused by excessive temperature is published in the *Sind News* (a Kurrachee paper) of the 8th inst. The unfortunate persons named are—a seaman named John Lane, who was struck down on the 6th near the Arsenal; the wife of Gunner Buckley, G. 18th R. A., who died on the 3rd, and Sergeant Westley of the same battery, on the 6th; Mr. Newby, a driver in the employment of the Sind Railway Company, on the 6th; Mr. Gillard, an employe of the same Company, on the 7th; and at the Depot, on the same day, two men, one woman, and one child. Twenty men, eight women, and seven children were admitted into the Hospital on the 7th, and others are named as being dangerously ill. Several natives also fell victims to the heat. It appears that the temperature on the 7th rose to 104 degrees, and that scorching land winds were blowing all day. The *News* urges in connection with one or two of the fatal cases the importance of having a coroner at Kurrachee.

THE extraordinary accident to the Madras Pier seems to show that the Bombay Presidency has by no means got a monopoly of imperfect engineering structures, for unless the pier was seriously deficient in some respect the occurrence is quite inexplicable. The breadth of the pier throughout was 40 feet, and it was built of Mitchell's patent screw piles of solid wrought iron, some 6 and some 8 inches in diameter, and placed in rows of four abreast, there being a distance of 10 feet between the centres of the rows. The depth to which these piles were screwed into the sand ranged from 11 to 15 feet. Further, the structure was tied together by transverse braces of wrought iron and longitudinal tension rods, also of iron. Those piles were protected by fender piles of timber, placed at short intervals at some distance on each side, and secured to the iron piles by strong wrought iron bands. Four lines of rails were laid along the pier. The engineer was Mr. Frederick Johnson of London. We remember falling upon a long description of the pier after turning over a few pages of "Tom Cringle's" volume of Letters one time we took it up, but Mr. Walker displayed his professional and technical lore so profusely and so mistifyingly on the subject that we left him at the Madras Pier and took up something else. Perhaps we might have more heart now for the pages he devotes to the piles and their accessories. The rates for the masulah boats, we observe, have been raised exorbitantly since the accident, and the cost of loading vessels is likely therefore to be serious.

Some interesting details are published in the "Englishman" of the recent battle between the Russians and the Bokharians. The death of the Ameer, however, is not recorded by our contemporary's correspondents. The letters come from Loodiana and Peshawur, and it is surmised that previous ones have been lost in the transit. "After taking Samarcand," says our contemporary, "the Russians advanced on the capital, and encountered the army of the Khanate about half way between the two cities. The battle which ensued was long and obstinate. The Russians fought with the courage of men who had set everything on the desperate game in which they were engaged, and who knew that defeat was certain and inevitable destruction. The consciousness of the greatness of the stake to each man personally, made their resistance to the overwhelming masses which surged upon them, steady and invincible. On the other hand the Bokhariots, reinforced by the fierce Turkomans of Khiva, and the brave Karakalpahs and Kiptchaks from Khokand, and by numbers of strangers, hurled themselves in wild and frenzied swarms on the unyielding battalions before them. They were fighting the battle of their country and of their faith, and fanaticism made them repeat, with a fatal similarity, the part of the Mamelukes in their defence of Egypt against the French. For two 'puhurs,' eight hours, the fight swayed to and fro, and then, borne down by superior discipline and superior arms, the Moslems broke and fled, scattering themselves over the entire face of the country. Our correspondent adds expressively, 'they were completely dispersed.' In the fight the army of Bokhara, it is admitted, lost 10,000 men, and 'an incredible number' were wounded. Great as the victory was, it had cost the Russians dear. Of their army nearly 2,000 men had fallen. As soon as the fight was over they pushed on for Bokhara, so as to give their enemies no time for rallying. They are said to have massed so large a force in Turkistan, as to put all idea of further resistance out of the question. It is somewhat curious that both our correspondents declare the Ameer was not in this battle; that he had, on the excuse of a hunting expedition, withdrawn himself from the masses clamouring to be led against the Russians, and that his exact whereabouts was not known. They both repeat that there is an alliance beween the Ameer and the Russian Governor General, and that personally the Ameer is the friend of the invaders."

THE Government of India, at the instance of that of Bombay, has sanctioned a double batta allowance to the assistants and clerks attached to the office of the Superintending Engineer of the Bombay Circle, when proceeding with the head-quarters on inspectional tours, on the ground of the dearness of provisions in the interior, as recommended by that officer. The proposition of augmenting the pay of those assistants, however, has been for the present negatived by the Supreme Government.—*Indian Daily News*.

ACCORDING to the *Indian Daily News* the Government of India has sanctioned a separate establishment under the Collector of Surat for the purpose of collecting duties on liquors imported from the Guicowar's and other adjacent native states, as recommended by the Government of Bombay.

MR. W. M. MALVERY, the editor and proprietor of *Our Paper* (a Kurrachee journal), died on the 7th instant.

THE *Sind News* says—"It is rumoured that Colonel Phayre has declined the Political Superintendentship of Upper Sind, and that Colonel E. P. Arthur, Political Superintendent of Pahlunpoor, will succeed Sir Henry Green."

THE *Sind News* states that "hillmen on the frontier are becoming troublesome. The Murrees would seem to be the offenders, and the Khan of Khelat or his vakeel is stated, when the matter was brought to his notice, to have said that he could not answer for the good conduct of the frontier tribes or his own subjects, now that Sir Henry Green had left Upper Sind."

THE area in Sind cultivated this year with cotton is as follows:—

Kurrachee Collectorate	.....	2,152 acres
Hydrabad	,, ...	30,235 ,,
Shikarpoor	,, ...	17,183 ,,
Frontier Districts	.....	2,069 ,,
Thur and Parkur	.....	55,349 ,,

This shows a decrease of 991 acres as compared with the previous year. Exotic cotton is grown on 45 acres only; in this respect there is a great decrease, the area in the previous year having been 209. On the other hand the area covered with Sawgins has increased very considerably.

THE *Bangalore Herald* mentions that the late residence of Mr. C. B. Saunders at that place has been purchased by the Madras Bank for a branch.

MR. BOWRING has presented the Bangalore Literary and Scientific Society with about two thousand volumes of standard works.

WE have not noticed the article to which the *Bangal

his pocket five bank-notes of 1,000 francs each, and presented them to His Majesty, requesting that they might be presented to the Orphan Asylum of the Prince Imperial—a delicate compliment, which seemed to be thoroughly appreciated by the Imperial couple, who thanked the generous farmer warmly and shook hands with him with great cordiality. After the usual presentations of religious, judicial, civil and military notabilities, their Majesties drove back to the railway station, and reached Paris in time for dinner.

In the course of the day, General Fleury presented to the Emperor one of the seven known descendants of the family of the renowned Jeanne d'Arc, a young officer lineally descended from one of the brothers of the martyred heroine. The young man, who stands high in the estimation of his superiors, was very kindly received by their Majesties, and complimented by the Empress upon his "wearing worthily a glorious name." The other living descendants of the family of the "Immortal Maid" are Lavery and Rivière d'Arc. Edgar d'Arc, a lawyer, living in Aix, Charles Renandeau d'Arc, civil engineer, Ernest d'Arc, station master on the Northern Railway, and the two young brothers of the officer in question. After the infamous ingratitude which allowed the Maid of Orleans to be put to death by her enemies, Charles VII. attempted to appease his conscience by conferring a patent of nobility on all the relatives of the Maid of Orleans, and on all their legitimate descendants, male and female, for ever. As the former ennobled their wives, and the latter their husbands, the multiplication of "nobles" in the descendance of the family of Arc became, at length, so considerable that a new royal decree restricted this quality to the descendants by the line masculine. In course of time, this numerous lineage had become nearly extinct; but three of those who now boast their descent from the family of *La Pucelle* being young married men, there is every probability that a few years more will suffice to produce a fresh and flourishing crop of claimants of the honours attached to the memory of the "Maid of Orleans."

There has been, of late years, a strong revival of interest in the history of the fair young peasant girl who drove the English, for the last time, out of France; all the buildings associated with her memory are being repaired, and all the relics preserved in remembrance of her career are carefully sought for. Funds are being collected for purchasing and restoring the Round Tower, at Rouen, in which she was confined during the mockery of the "trial" that preceded her execution; while Orleans shows, with pride, the house in which the *Pucelle* resided, during her stay in that town in 1429, at the time of the famous siege. The hat of the heroine, left in one of the rooms of this house, was there religiously preserved until 1793, when it was burned by the Vandals who disgraced the Revolution. An annalist of that period, who saw it just before the burning, thus describes the relic:—"This hat was enclosed in a deal box. It was of gray felt, with a broad brim, turned back over the forehead, and fastened to the crown with a large *fleur de lys* (the royal emblem) of copper gilt. From the top of the crown, surmounted by a similar *fleur de lys*, fell a large bunch of gilded copper filings, twisted, and forming a sort of feather, the extremity of each of these metalic threads being finished off with a small *fleur-de-lys*, and the whole falling over the brim of the hat. The felt was dropping into holes, and looked dusty and rotten from age. The cap worn by the Maid beneath this hat was of blue linen." Rather a different style of headgear from the "airy nothings" of beads and *tulle* now doing duty on the pates of modern French women!

I have just learned, from a lady of Orleans, that the Empress—who, in mauve silk and white lace, looked extremely charming, and delighted everybody with her grace and affability—caused a post-box to be set up in a conspicuous part of the town for the reception of letters, petitions, &c., addressed to her, and that the quantity of papers therein deposited filled a large packing-case, which accompanied Her Majesty back to Paris, and the reading and replying to which promises to keep her secretaries and herself sufficiently busy for some time to come!

The Annual Exhibition of the Works of Living Artists, now open in the old exhibition building of the Champs Elysees, is charmingly arranged, and serves as a favourite lounging place for fashionable promenaders. The pictures are hung in the galleries upstairs, the great oblong nave on the ground-floor is converted into a beautiful garden, rich in turf, gravelled paths, the winding of a brook with rustic bridges, exotic shrubbery, and beds of gorgeous flowers. It is in this nave that the statues are placed, the whole presenting a very brilliant and striking *coup d'œil*. There are many very charming works among the number thus exhibited, but none of the first order; there is an unusual quantity of inferior rubbish. Persons from across the Channel say that the same remark is equally true of the exhibition just open at the Royal Academy. There is, as usual, a great portrait of the Emperor, far inferior, however, to the magnificent portrait of him by Flaudrin exhibited in 1855, and again last year; and there is also, as usual, a portrait of the Empress, which represents her as decidedly older, and with a perceptible deepening of the lines so sure to be pressed into the fairest face by the experiences of life. Lovers of painting and sculpture bitterly deplore what they consider to be a gradual decline of these branches of art all over Europe; while, on the other hand, the sister art of music is flourishing as it never did before. We have no sublimely towering musical geniuses likely to rival the great masters of the past ages, but we have in the present generation a perfection of execution such as was never dreamed of in former days, and an immense number of composers of real talent of a high order, who produce very excellent and beautiful music. Scarcely a week passes without the appearance of some really noteworthy work, by amateur composers, that would not be disowned by professed masters of the art. The great hall of the *Conservatoire de Musique*, that unrivalled Temple of Euterpe, which so lately witnessed the first performance of the new Operas of the Duke de Massa and Prince Poinatowski, was filled, three nights ago, with all the aristocracy and wealth of Paris, assembled in its grandest toilette, to assist at the "first performance" of a charming little one-act comedy by M. Supersac, and a two-act pacifico-military opera, entitled, "The Horrors of War," the joint production of M. Gille and M. de Coste, a jewel of a musical farce, equally droll and indescribable as regards the "plot" of the piece, but most charming as regards the music; full of grace, fire, science, and melody from one end to the other. The evening's entertainment was got up by the benevolent Princess Beauveau and her friends for the benefit of the Professional Schools (for giving specific, industrial, and artistic training to indigent young women, with a view to their earning their livelihood in some more lucrative employments than the usual "plain sewing," to which girls of their class are usually restricted) of which excellent institution the Princess is one of the most steady, munificent, and generous supporters. As these schools confine the scope of their teaching strictly to their ostensible programme—eschewing all idea of inculcating any form of religious belief, leaving the pupils free to follow elsewhere the teachings of whatever creed they may prefer—the clerical party and its friends are loud and persistent in their denunciations of the undertaking as "irreligious," a crusade against the tendencies of the age which has no more ardent apostle than the Bishop of Orleans.

Private letters received here from New York yesterday morning, a few hours before the publication of the telegram announcing the acquittal of President Johnson on the famous "Eleventh Article" which forms the gist of the whole impeachment, had already announced as "certain," the result now known. The members of the large, wealthy, and important "American Colony" of this city are accordingly furious or jubilant as their political sympathies may be. No doubt seems to be entertained, by either party, of the fact of the President's final acquittal being virtually decided by this vote. Meantime, the fair daughters of the Great Republic continue to carry everything before them in the field matrimonial. Their extreme and exquisite (though too generally evanescent) prettiness (for the most charming American faces rarely rise to the full dignity of "beauty,") joined to the more solid charms of large "*dots*" and "great expectations," seem to ensure to these Western belles the "pick" of the marriage market; and thus, to the many splendid "takes" which have been exciting so many storms of angry disappointments in the hearts of European mammas, must now be added the "sitting" of the Duke de la Torre by a *belle* from New York, and that of Baron Von Minckewitz, of the Saxon Army, by one from New Haven.

The death and funeral service of Lord Brougham has plunged the little town of Cannes into mourning. The old reformer's remains are shortly to be sent to England.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

(By Direct Overland Telegraph.)

LONDON, 11TH JUNE, AFTERNOON.

At Liverpool to-day Dhollera was quoted 9d. The Bank of England Returns for the week ending 11th June show the following results:

Reserve of Notes ...	£12,325,000
Cash	£22,250,000

(By Indian Telegraph.)

GALLE, 13TH JUNE, 7·50 A.M.

The steamer *Emeu* has arrived, having left Hongkong on the 30th May and Singapore on the 6th June.

The rebels have retired from Tientsin. Great uncertainty prevails as to their intentions.

Consuls Winchester and Medhurst have visited Chinkiang to report on the advisability of closing that port.

Two detachments of the Madras regiments have arrived at Hongkong.

COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG, 30TH MY.

OPIUM—

Malwa	dlrs.	660 per chest.
Patna (new)	,,	650 ,,
Patna (old)	,,	685 ,,
Benares (new)	,,	635 ,,

EXCHANGE—On London—At six months—

Bank		4s. 5¼d.
Private		4s. 5¾d.
On Bombay		Rs. 219
Calcutta		,, 222
Private		s. 0¾d.

Rice—Unimproved.

Cotton—Steady.

Steamer arrived.—From Bombay: on 19th instant, "Emeu."

SHANGHAI, 26TH MAY.

OPIUM—

Malwa	taels	495 per chest.
Patna (new)	,,	472 ,,

EXCHANGE—On London—At six months—

Bank		6s. 0¼d.
On Bombay		Rs 302
Calcutta		,, 304

Steamer "Benares," with mail from Shanghai, missing.

BOMBAY.

SIR RICHARD COUCH resumed charge of his office as Chief Justice of the High Court yesterday. He will preside at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commence on the 27th instant.

THE following passengers sailed yesterday per steamer *Penang*, Captain Taunton, to Kurrachee:—Lieutenant L. J. Collum, and Mr. J. W. Brown.

YESTERDAY Mr. Nana Morojee committed one Rama Govind to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, for stealing ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 212, belonging to one Syed Hoossein.

YESTERDAY the business of the Fort Police Court was opened in the premises at Hornby Row, by Mr. Connon. There was certainly no want of "house warming" on the occasion, the cases on the lists numbering in all about two hundred.

YESTERDAY no fewer than sixty-nine persons were brought before the Magistrate in the Fort Police Court charged with causing obstructions on the public street, by offering mangoes, sweetmeats, and such articles for sale. They were generally dismissed on payment of a small fine.

WE understand that there are several applicants for the situation of the Acting Second Magistrate, which has recently become vacant in consequence of the appointment of Mr. Chauntrell as Secretary to the Bombay Bank Commission.

A TWO storied house, situated near the "Oriental Exchange," and which was used as a godown by Messrs. Finlay, Scott, & Co., fell in on Sunday evening last. A portion of an opium godown belonging to one Juggernath Ramdas, situated near the same spot, also fell in on the same evening, but fortunately nobody was hurt.

THE following passengers will sail to-day, per P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Malta*, Captain T. H. Trouson, to Aden and Suez:—

For Marseilles.—Captain A. A. Johnson, Mr. A. Chichester, Major Mackson. Second Class—Edward Eggleston, and Mr. J. Pickles.

For Southampton.—2nd Class.—Mr. Thos. Banks, Mr. E. Alexander, Captain Cockburn, Mr. Richard Porter, Mrs. Emmett and Infant, and Mrs. Jos. Smith.

For Suez.—Mr. F. W. Tool, and Mr. N. S. Symons.

A MEETING was held on the 12th instant of the residents of Matharpacady, Bombay, at the residence of Mr. Estevao Luis Valladares, for the purpose of taking into consideration the establishment of a school for girls. There was a large attendance, and it was unanimously resolved that this laudable undertaking should be carried into effect, that the institution should be named "The Matharpacady Girls' School," and that an appeal should be made to the public both of Bombay and outstations for subscriptions for its due provision and support. Office-bearers were elected.

IN the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, Frederick Baird, seaman of the ship "Queen of Australia," was charged with assaulting Captain Page of that vessel. The prosecutor deposed: I arrived from Annesley Bay yesterday morning. At about one o'clock A. M. when at sea I gave orders for certain sails to be taken in, when the prisoner said, "Don't be in such a bloody hurry." The work being done I called the prisoner aft and spoke to him about his abusive language, whereupon he raised his hand to strike me. My first officer interfered and a scuffle between him and the prisoner ensued. The case was adjourned till Saturday.

AN adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the office of Dr. Hewlett, concerning the death of a male child, name unknown. A police sepoy, doing duty in Sheik Memon Street, stated that, on the 11th inst. he was told by a sweeper that a newly-born male child was lying in a gully. He went there and had it picked up and sent in a buggy to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where it was attended to, but died the following morning. A Parsee widow, who was suspected of having exposed the child, was examined by Dr. Sydney Smith, who was of opinion that she could not have recently given birth to a child. The jury found that the deceased, a new born child, died in consequence of being exposed by some person or persons unknown.

IN the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Connon, Sooka Punnah was committed to stand his trial at the Criminal Sessions on a charge of criminal breach of trust to the amount of Rs. 3,000 in Government currency notes belonging to Ballajee Suddasew, his master. It seemed that he had got three Rs. 1,000 notes to pay three accounts, but had bolted with the cash and been next heard of at Surat, where he was apprehended. On the same day Dhurmsey Catsew also was committed on a charge of theft of Rs. 310 from his master Gherano Parpia. The prosecutor deposed to locking up his money in a box in his house and that when he asked the prisoner about its disappearance he admitted having appropriated a portion of the money.

HENRY PATRICK WATSON, photographer, was charged in the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, with stealing a gold chain, three silver watches and a photograph case, the property of Ruttonjee Jamsetjee. The prosecutor, who is a photographer in Grant Road, deposed that about a month ago he employed the defendant to assist him in his work on an agreement to pay him three annas per rupee of receipts. Defendant had taken advantage of his position to steal the articles mentioned; and on being charged by the police admitted taking one watch and smashing it at the instance of the prosecutor's enemies, whilst the rest of the stolen property was found concealed in drawers of rubbish. He was sentenced to imprisonment for six weeks with hard labour.

THE following transports arrived in harbour yesterday from Annesley Bay:—The s.s. "Mula," with 262 followers and Commissariat stores; the "Vernon" and the "Alabama," each with a detachment of 21st Punjaubees; the "Ann Millicent," with 350 invalids; the "Scimitar," with 350 invalids (troops and followers); the "Continental," with a detachment of headquarters wing of the 3rd Light Cavalry; "Zoroaster," "Louisa," and "Arundel," each with detachments of the Scinde Horse; the "Humber" and the "Underley." On Saturday arrived the "Canova," with one company of the 45th Regiment and volunteers; the "Queen of Australia," with a detachment of the 3rd Light Cavalry; the "Sam Cearns," with 41 followers for Poona, 12 for Nuggur, a wing of the 10th N. I. for Tanna. A company Marine Battalion, and 100 men of the 2nd N.I. (Grenadiers) for Poona; the "Annie Frost," with 160 mules belonging to the Transport Train; the "Malabar," with a detachment of the headquarters wing of 23rd Punjaubees for Kurrachee; and the "Legion of Honour," with a detachment of the 12th Bengal Cavalry for Malligaum. The "Star of the North," which arrived on Saturday, brought a detachment of the 3rd Light Cavalry.

WEATHER REPORT.

Kolapore, 15th, 12 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S.W.; thermometer 80.

STEAMER REPORT.—15TH JUNE.

Madras, 13th, 7 P.M.—Steamer *Bushire* sailed for Calcutta, calling at Northern Ports.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.—15TH JUNE.

Bellary, 14th, 9-15 P.M.—Communication with Bangalore at 9-15 P.M.

Beora, 15th, 6 A.M.—Interruption Seepree continues.

Goa, 15th, 7-17 P.M.—Interruption Carwar since 6-17 P.M.

Kurrachee, 15th, 1 P.M.—Communication right to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; Persian line interrupted to Teheran; Egyptian line right. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey 12th June, via Russia 11th June, from Egypt 5th June.

FALL OF RAIN.

From 8th to 14th June 1868.

At the Government Observatory Colaba.

	In.	Cts.
June 8 Monday	0	38
,, 9 Tuesday	2	28
,, 10 Wednesday	0	22
,, 11 Thursday	2	16
,, 12 Friday	0	26
,, 13 Saturday	0	1
,, 14 Sunday	0	19
For the week	5	50
Previously registered.	3	34
Total fall.....	8	84

BOMBAY OUTER LIGHT-SHIP DESTROYED AND SET ADRIFT.

THE outer light-ship in Bombay harbour was runinto and much destroyed by one of the Abyssinian transports on Sunday night or Monday morning. It seems that late on the former night the ship "Humber," Captain Mitchell, from Amnesley Bay ran into the light-ship during a heavy fall of rain. We have not yet learned the direct cause of the accident but understand that the "Humber" ran foul of the light, knocked the masts by the board, smashed away the whole of the stanchions and sent the ship adrift from her moorings. The first that was learned of the affair in Bombay was by the man on duty at the Light-house stating that he could not see the flash of the light, and the presumption that something was wrong as the light was not again visible during the whole course of the night. The revolving light had gone with the mast but fortunately the hulk remained intact and, drifting into the harbour with the tide, was yesterday moored off Apollo Bunder. The light-ship truly presents quite a wrecked appearance, but we believe that the most of the lighting apparatus has been saved. A good deal of damage, however, has been done, and some time will be required to restore the light-ship to a serviceable condition; so that yesterday afternoon attempts were being made to extemporize a light-ship from the "General Outram" and get that steamer out to do duty for the night. We understand the "Humber" is not much damaged by the collision.

We see it is advertised that instead of the usual red revolving light, a fixed red light will be exhibited by a vessel anchored in the same position as the outer-light ship.

IMPORTANT SUIT AS TO ASSURANCE POLICIES.

THE suit at the instance of the Bombay City Bank (Limited) against the European Assurance Society, to recover the sum of Rs. 18,700 with interest thereon at 9 per cent., from 21st December 1866, was again before the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent in the High Court yesterday. Plaintiffs—as we have reported—had agreed to employ as an accountant Mr. Dacre Trevor Roper, and a policy had been opened with the defendants insuring payment to the plaintiffs of a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,000 for losses which might be sustained during the continuance of the policy, and subject to the conditions thereof, in consequence of the want of integrity, honesty, or fidelity of Mr. Roper, and it was alleged that the sum sued for had been lost by the plaintiffs in consequence of a loan improperly granted by Mr. Roper.

Messrs. White and Marriott appeared for the plaintiffs, and Messrs. Pigot and Dunbar for the defendants.

Mr. White concluded his opening statement for the plaintiffs this morning. He referred in particular to the defence that the plaintiffs did not, in accordance with the terms of the policy, give due notice to the defendants of the commission of the alleged acts of Mr. Roper, as mentioned in a letter by Mr. Hay, Secretary for the Society, in a letter dated 25th September 1866. This letter was addressed to the liquidators of the Bank, and states that the premium had not been paid within the days of grace, that the loan appeared to have been granted some ten months before that date, and fell due on 31st July 1865, at which time, if not prior thereto, the transactions must have come to the knowledge of the Bank—as it was to be presumed that a loan for such an amount could not long remain in the books without the knowledge of the directors, manager, and auditors—and that the claim against the Society, and that under a policy long since absolutely void, was surprising. In further letter Hay stated he was aware that it was very long time since the alleged irregularity came to the knowledge of the Bombay City Bank, and likewise that Mr. Roper was long thereafter retained in the service not only of the Bank, but of the liquidators, without any criminal or other stringent action being taken against him, and that no intimation had been sent to the Society till he had left Bombay; and that this of itself would, in terms of the conditions of the policy, have rendered null a policy in which all premiums had been paid, and which would be recognised as in full force at the date of claim. To this, Mr. Peile replied, that Mr. McCulloch personally became aware of the irregularities of Mr. Roper, but never mentioned them either to the Board or to the liquidators, and that as soon as the latter discovered them, they at once dismissed Mr. Roper and lost no time in bringing the matter before Mr. Hay's notice,—so that on their part, there had been no negligence. Under these circumstances, Mr. White held that the directors were not to be blamed in the matter. The policy was binding on the employer only to give notice, and these in this case were the directors. Mr. McCulloch had nothing to do with it, and as he had not informed the directors, they were not aware, and could not be held liable for any delay in the notice to the directors of the Society. The learned gentleman also referred to the other conditions of the policy, and held that all these had been complied with on the part of the directors.

The following witnesses were then examined by Mr. Marriott for the plaintiffs:—

Peroshaw Cowashaw deposed that he had applied in April 1865 to Mr. Roper for a loan of about Rs. 2,500. He had wished it in the name of Sorabjee Burjorjee Khrass. When they came to sign the loan bond, Mr. Roper requested him to ask Burjorjee if he would object to getting a loan also for him (Mr. Roper) in Burjorjee's name, on the security of some shares. The three of them were at that time doing something in shares. They were together at the time, and Burjorjee asked him on what security to the Bank he wished a loan. Mr. Roper replied that we would give shares, and Burjorjee agreed to take the loan. When they got the money, a promissory note was signed for Rs. 18,700 by Burjorjee, dated the 28th April 1865, and a fixed loan agreement was also signed by Burjorjee, the latter stating that the money would not be repayable till three months. The latter was dated 18th April, but they were both signed on the same day, and witness could not say on which of these dates they were signed. (The agreement, which the learned counsel remarked was very informal, was here read, and stated that the rate of interest should be 14 per cent. and that the manager was empowered to sell the securities.) The money was then got, and the documents and shares handed over to Mr. Roper. Some of these were Mr. Roper's shares, and some of them were witness's. A slip was written by Mr. Roper to the cashier, and then he and witness each got his money. The slip produced was dated the 28th and granted the loan to Burjorjee. Some of the three got it, and witness got Rs. 2,500, Mr. Roper got the rest, Burjorjee got none. Burjorjee was a share-broker and had now gone to Aden.

By Mr. Dunbar—Burjorjee was a respectable man, and left for Aden about 1866. I don't know if this loan was used in speculations that the three of us joined in. I do not know that the agreement was signed on the 18th April, the date it bears, nor can I say when I saw Mr. Roper about the loan. Mr. McCulloch knew of this, for he must have seen it on the cash-book, and sent for me and asked me if I knew Burjorjee. I said the loan was for Mr. Roper and myself, and asked if Mr. Roper had not told him about it. He said no, and sent for Mr. Roper, and then asked him and me if we had each taken so much money on so many shares. Mr. Roper mentioned the amount he had got and the shares he had advanced and Mr. McCulloch said "all right." Mr. Roper made loans in the absence of Mr. McCulloch. At the time the loans were granted the shares were worth a great deal more than the Rs. 18,700. When the loan was due an application was made for payment.

Mr. Dunbar here stated in reply to His Lordship that Mr. McCulloch had been examined in a *de bene esse* examination, but by a singular oversight on the part of those examining, not a word was asked about this.

His Lordship asked if Mr. Marriott was to contradict this evidence, for as at present he could not see what he had to rest his case upon. They all knew what the transaction was, and the witness had told a story which, if not contradicted, was conclusive. He did not see how they could sue under a policy for a transaction under these circumstances.

Mr. Marriott replied that his case was not finished, and that this transaction was contrary to the rules of the Bank, for no one was permitted to take a loan at all, much less in the name of another.

The Judge—Yet if the manager knows, surely it is a peculiar case.

Mr. Marriott—If he chose to commit a breach of trust, then my learned friend may as well say the manager has forfeited his guarantee, if he had one.

Cross-examination continued—I replied to the application that as the shares had come down I could not meet the loan. Mr. McCulloch got angry and said he would speak to Mr. Price, one of the directors, about it. Mr. McCulloch told me that Mr. Price did not care to interfere; and Mr. McCulloch then asked about Burjorjee. Mr. Roper used to lend money during Mr. McCulloch's absence, and when this loan was granted Mr. McCulloch was not in the Bank.

By the Judge—Mr. Price and Mr. Roper's brother were partners, and Mr. McCulloch told me the former did not wish to interfere.

Mr. Rudolph Ahlers examined by Mr. Marriott deposed that he was formerly chairman of the board of directors of the Bombay City Bank, and the others were Mr. Price, Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownuggur, Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, and Ardaseer Cursetjee Davur.

The agreement empowering Mr. McCulloch as manager was produced; and His Lordship, after perusing the document, remarked that it gave him full power to manage the business, carry it on, and make loans at his own discretion.

Witness, in reply to Mr. Marriott, said that so far as he knew, the directors never gave any express authority to Mr. McCulloch to lend money to any of the officers of the Bank. The directors met once a week for the purpose of seeing what business had been transacted.

His Lordship remarked that it appeared to him the latter part of this question and answer was unnecessary, for the very suggestion of it seemed to imply that the directors might have met for luncheon. (Laughter) It was surely understood that they met for business.

Witness stated that the books of the bank were produced, and the manager was present at these meetings, but he never heard till in Court that Mr. Roper had got a loan in Burjorjee's name. Mr. Roper, he continued, had no power from the directors to grant a loan to any person, to himself, or such as that mentioned by the previous witness; and I consider that a breach of honesty and fidelity on Mr. Roper's part was committed. Neither Mr. Price nor Mr. McCulloch ever mentioned this matter to me, though I was chairman at the time. I think it ought to have been brought before the whole board, and that it was a breach of Mr. McCulloch's duty not to report a matter of this sort.

By Mr. Dunbar—I left Bombay about July 1866, after the Bank suspended payment. I was not aware that Mr. Roper was in the habit of making loans; it was never mentioned to me. I never asked how matters were managed in Mr. McCulloch's absence from the office, for as far as I recollect he never left Bombay so long as I was chairman. Two of the directors that I knew of had obtained loans from the manager and approved by the directors. These were to Bhugwandass and Merwanjee in their own names, and I have not heard that in the liquidation loans were made by other directors not in their own names. I was not in Bombay when the liquidators took proceedings against Mr. McCulloch.

By Mr. Marriott—The loan had come before the directors simply as it had been entered in the books.

Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee, one of the liquidators of the bank, was the next witness, and on cross examination, he stated that a claim had been made against the Assurance Society for the policy entered into with Mr. McCulloch, but that demand had not yet been repeated. The directors were to institute criminal proceedings but by an order of Court the matter was settled by Mr. McCulloch refunding Rs. 1,500 and releasing the liquidators from Rs. 25,000 which he claimed as salary. He was also removed from his office as liquidator of the Bank. The liquidator did not claim the loan of Rs. 18,700 from Mr. McCulloch.

Another liquidator was examined as to the entry of the loan and the proceedings with regard to it, and the examination of other two witnesses for the plaintiff was postponed till to-day (Tuesday).

Mr. Dunbar then opened the case for the defendants. He first referred to the conditions of the policy, and showed the manner in which the defendants held these were to be read. Then he showed that Mr. McCulloch had answered the necessary questions and signed the policy which was issued as an employer's guarantee, and the fact of his so doing was, the learned gentleman contended, putting himself as the employer of Mr. Roper, and therefore the terms of the policy regarding information of such acts as this loan, referred to Mr. McCulloch's knowledge and not to that of the directors.

The Judge.—But you are bound by the recitals on the policy, and it is clear from these that the City Bank of Bombay, and not Mr. McCulloch, is the employer of Mr. Roper. It strikes me that the question here is—can the act of passing this loan be said to be an act of dishonesty? It may have been dishonest at the commencement to obtain that for himself in the name of another person, but how is he dishonest after communicating that to the manager of the Bank, and his adoption of it. There is no objection made by the Company, and the act cannot be longer said to be dishonest,—though that is rather peculiar certainly. There was a great deal left to Mr. McCulloch's discretion, and after examining the securities he said it was all right.

Mr. Dunbar replied, that had Mr. McCulloch exposed the matter then the loss would have been prevented. But though it was his duty to have informed the defendants he did not do so, and the loss was thus permitted in the idea that it was "all right." Then too he had told one of the directors in August and it was enough for their case that one had been so informed. And further than that, when the liquidators were adpointed, Mr. McCulloch, as one of them, knew of this; and if he and the directors, with the entry in their books, and the liquidators chose to neglect their duty and trust too much to Mr. McCulloch, then they had no right to turn round and make the Society liable for losses through their negligence. The learned gentleman also addressed the Court at length on the other issues.

The case was again adjourned till to-day.

THE CAUSES OF BRITISH SUCCESS AGAINST THE FRENCH IN INDIA.

(Pioneer).

COLONEL MALLESON'S recent work, *The History of the French in India*, suggests a very important question, which its accomplished author has altogether omitted to answer. He presents us with a series of French heroes and statesmen, almost all of them men of the highest genius, according to his showing, whose whole energies are concentrated upon the aggrandisement of their country in a single corner of India, and who are aided with material support from home, which again and again proved sufficient to overwhelm, and which ought to have been sufficient to root out, their hated English rivals. These latter, on the contrary, are depicted as men of meagre intellect and narrow views—elderly blunderers and red-tapists, with some skill as buyers and sellers of piece-goods, but wholly devoid of those higher qualities which, according to this most generous of English historians, covered French arms and French statesmanship in India with so much glory.

Now we do not wish to dispute any of Colonel Malleson's views, or, on the present occasion, to utter a word of criticism on his book; but we should like to know how it was that these drab-breeched elderly blunderers, these sober-suited dealers in country stuffs, at length came out victorious from the struggle; Madras formed not the sole, or even the principal, settlement which their masters had to look after; and indeed, during the chief part of the contest, Fort St. George was starved both in men and money, while on Pondicherry supplies of all sorts were lavished with an ungrudging hand, and the neighbouring establishment at the Isle of France furnished a basis whence ships and munitions of war could be obtained long before Madras could even communicate its wants with its distant head-quarters. How came it, then—with men like Governor Morse and Commodore Peyton on the one side, and men like Dumas, Dupleix, La Bourdonnais, Bussy, and Lally on the other; with Madras in the hands of the enemy in 1746, and the Council expecting every moment the order that would raze the last stronghold of England in Southern India to the ground; with the Carnatic cleared of our troops in 1757; with the vast army and treasure which Lally had at his command to put the finishing stroke to our resistance in 1758,—that in 1760 we emerged not only conquerors, but the absolute and unquestioned possessors of the theatre of so much French glory and so many French triumphs? The question is one that leads us down to the hidden springs, and the firm, unconspicuous basis of English rule in the East. Throughout the long and, to human eyes, hopeless trials which our countrymen in Madras underwent, they stuck together with a fidelity and power of cohesion which no shock could shatter, and no series of reverses could sap. When a success came they shared it in common as they had shared their defeats; and when a great man arose among them he fought and conquered not for himself, but for the whole body of his countrymen. Among the French, on the other hand, everything was a question of personal ability, personal glory, personal success, or personal failure. A series of brilliant civilians and soldiers made brilliant conquests and brilliant reputations,—and that is the history of the French in India.

Of the Englishmen who struggled on against this avalanche of talent and success, we hardly know a single individual by name. There are Major Lawrence and Eyre Coote; Clive also fleshed his youthful weapon; but what other names have come down to us, and how little do we know of Lawrence or Coote compared with Dupleix, La Bourdonnais, Bussy, Lally, and at least four other distinguished Frenchmen in the Carnatic? The narrative of our government at Fort St. George is a history of an impersonality incapable of death or extinction, but little susceptible of those emotions and passions which give pathos and interest to human history. The narrative of the French government at Pondicherry is a series of absorbing personal biographies, teeming with great deeds and noble aspirations, but disfigured with personal vanities, personal jealousies, unscrupulous self-seeking, and deliberate and fatal preference of personal interests to the public cause. The English, in short, fought and suffered in the mass—the French fought and triumphed as individuals. On their side, a great man made a great reputation, but he often left the French authority weakened rather than strengthened by his successes. We steadily bore our defeats until a leader arose, and when we found one, his successes and glory were not so much for himself as for the body of his countrymen at large. On the side of the French, the whole body sweated and bled for the aggrandisement of a few chiefs—on our side the chiefs laboured and planned for the aggrandisement of the whole body; and so it came out that what one Englishman gained we all gained, and the same cohesive principle that had enabled us to bear invincibly also enabled us to conquer completely. The French had a series of great men, and made nothing by them—the English had only to wait for one great leader in order to make themselves the permanent masters of the field. And to a people imbued with this spirit, a great leader, sooner or later, is sure to arise.

The secret of our success in India was then, and still is, our national ability to submit to civil discipline—not to that machine-made precision which turns men into automata, marching through life in the goose-step, but to that higher subordination which insists that the individual shall submit himself to the many,—that the junior shall obey, as a mere matter of course, his senior: to that higher subordination which utilises every private talent for the public good, which teaches self-abnegation without carrying it to slavish extremes, and which subjugates personal ambition without cramping the human will. We know of no discipline better adapted to develope youths into valuable and reliable men than that which is exercised by the senior members of the Civil Service in this country towards their subordinates. If a clever lad needs snubbing he gets it but he gets it along with, and tempered by, a paternal kindliness, and a ready acknowledgment of his merits which half reconciles him to the process. The moral of our little story of the French and English in the Carnatic is, that the value of civil discipline—that is, of due subordination and self-abnegation—in the governing body is worth any price; and while the seniors should try to render it as palatable as possible to the juniors, the latter should take it with as little mouthing and restiveness as they can.

The discipline of the Indian Civil Service is as gentle and paternal as any discipline can be. Even while the castigation is going on, the master does not withhold a certain kind of respectful admiration for his pupil. Not long ago, a young gentleman, who had won high honours in both military and civil examination at home, came out to India. In Calcutta he carried everything before him and was in charge of a subdivision before the men of the same year had passed in their first language. But presently he was exiled to a lonely and unhealthy jungle of Western Bengal (Lower, Provinces). The story went that, Scotchman like, when asked for a brief statement of facts on a specific point, he had written a long and dogmatical report, and had been disgraced in consequence. But solitude soon taught him to hold his tongue until called upon to speak, and two years afterwards he returned, as Joint Magistrate, to the very district whence he had been exiled—the first Joint Magistrate, we believe, of his year. As there is discipline for Assistants, so also there is discipline for Magistrates and Collectors; and in both cases present punishment often marks out a man for future reward. About four years since a Magistrate of a miserable Eastern Bengal District was asked by Government to explain the increase of dacoity in his jurisdiction. He bluntly replied that the Sessions Judge could not be got to do his duty and convict the dacoits. The High Court complained of this insolent answer, and the Government promptly removed the offender—from his out-of-the-way swamp to the most delightful district in Lower Bengal, conveniently situated on the East Indian Railway, and the favourite residence of the late Lieutenant-Governor.

THE OPERATIONS BEFORE MAGDALA.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

MOST military men will, we think, agree in the view that the details of the operations before Magdala, as recorded by the correspondents of the several papers, add little lustre to the achievement as it stood recorded in the telegrams. Nothing can, of course, detract from the credit which belongs to an unprecedentedly difficult march skilfully executed, to an engineering feat determinedly performed, to a final result completely and successfully achieved. These are things which will stand out when all the details of the battle of Fahla and the assault on Magdala have sunk into obscurity. Nor, we should hope, will any one be found to speak slightingly of Sir Robert Napier's victory because he lost few lives in the winning of it. If the essence of the art of war consists, like that of the art of fence, "à donner et ne pas recevoir," then assuredly the fullest credit and the highest rewards belong to the general who can do that which Sir Robert Napier and his little army have done with such slight loss and with so much completeness. All these things, as we have said, are matters to pass into future history to take their places there, and to stand. But the details of the operations suggest one or two reflections not altogether satisfactory. In the first place, it seems certain that a monstrous blunder was committed—we do not say by whom—in bringing the British force into such a position that it became exposed to attack while in scattered and unprepared order. All the correspondents speak of the period, brief as it was, which necessarily elapsed before some sort of consolidation of the British force could be effected, as a period of great anxiety. That this period chanced to be tided over by the immense superiority of the British arms does not excuse the fact that the British army was admittedly taken in a certain sense by surprise. The correspondent of the *Standard* speaks very distinctly upon this point. "Our position," he says, "was a most serious one. The second brigade was miles behind; the baggage guard, except by the Punjaubees, and it was easy enough for the enemy to make a circuit round the ravine and to avoid them." The naval brigade had to be hurried up the valley, and the camp after aide-de-camp was sent to bring up the infantry. It was a most exciting five minutes."

In the next place we have to note the "burlesque rehearsal" of the siege of Magdala which preceded the legitimate operations. There was something about this little episode which inevitably suggests a want of order and control not altogether creditable to those concerned. That it did no harm is evident; but it is not less evident that this was the result of accident, and it is certain that amateur operations of this sort do not tend to convey a high impression of the discipline and management of the force. We await, with a little anxiety, an explanation of the circumstances connected with the handling of the artillery at the "siege." Why the guns remained at 1,500 yards distance, and why at this distance they failed to make effective practice, are points upon which some light is needed. Our experience of these guns (the 7-pounder steel rifled guns) testifies that they are capable of doing good execution at ranges far beyond that at which they were said to have been engaged; and the accounts of the correspondents assure us that they proved capable of making "very pretty practice" at these ranges. Why, therefore, if it was desirable to breach the gate or palisades they failed to breach them, is a matter for the explanation of which we must await the official accounts. The statement that "the engineers and sappers who led the storming party up the steep path to the northern gate found at the last moment that they had no powder bags or other means of forcing the gateway," is one which the *Times'* correspondent rightly anticipates "people at home will find some difficulty in believing." If this really were so, a most grave and culpable blunder was committed, the result of which was the exposure of the storming party for "half an hour" to a possible fire which fortunately they were not subjected to; otherwise great and serious execution might have been done. As to the extravagantly rapid and generally inaccurate fire said to have been delivered by the British infantry armed with Sniders, we take little account. In the first place we do not know upon what data the estimates of the correspondents as to the inacc

gether with the various documents referred to in the course of examination.

Copies of the proclamation issued by Governor Eyre, and of the proclamation of Charles II., by which the colony was settled, were also put in and read. The Jamaica statutes for the last 200 years, excepting those since 1865 (not yet printed), were put in and proved by Mr. John Gorry, a Jamaica barrister. It was intimated that the subsequent statutes would be put in hereafter.

Mr. Augustus W. H. Lake, a man of colour, said he was engaged upon the *Colonial Standard* newspaper at the time of the outbreak. He went from Kingston to Morant Bay, as correspondent for that paper on the 13th of October, in the same ship with Mr. Eyre. He saw copies of the proclamation posted at Morant Bay, and he saw Mr. Eyre there afterwards repeatedly. He was present on one occasion when it was reported to Mr. Eyre that there was a prisoner in the hospital who wished to make a confession. Mr. Eyre desired that a magistrate should be sent for to take the man's depositions. Witness remained there till the 22nd of November. During that time a great many courts-martial were held and prisoners tried. One of the courts consisted of Colonel Brand, Lieutenant Nelson, and Ensign Kelly. Over 50 persons were tried before them. He made a statistical statement, and could refresh his memory as to the exact number, &c., if desired. The first court-martial that sat at the Bay comprised Colonel Hunt, the Attorney-General, and three or four others. Another consisted of three colonels of Militia. Many persons were tried and executed by the order of these courts-martial. Mr. Gordon was tried by the tribunal first mentioned. He was present at Gordon's execution. A great many persons were flogged. He saw one man executed without any trial.

To the Magistrate—That was done by order of the Provost Marshal.

To Sir R. P. Collier—The man was ordered to receive 50 lashes. He received 47, and then he twisted his head round and groaned. The Provost Marshal ordered him to be loosed from the ladder and hanged. He was then loosed and laid on the ground on the broad of his back. A rope was tided round his neck and run over a rail, and he was hoisted up like a bag of floor. A stone was slung between his arms, and his legs were pulled. Some women were hanged. One was Sarah Francis, who was condemned by the first court-martial. Witness was present. He knew Dr. Bruce intimately. He was one of the prisoners at Morant Bay when witness was there. Left him there a prisoner. He had not then been brought to trial. He was a medical man. He was a coroner. He was a white man, and lived at Vere, about eighty miles from Morant Bay. It is on the other side of Kingston from Morant Bay. It is about 70 miles from the nearest point of the proclaimed district. Witness knew Mr. Levien; he was proprietor and editor of the "County Union." His ordinary residence was at Montpagle Bay, about 160 miles from the nearest point in the proclaimed district. He afterwards saw him at Morant Bay, and left him there. He was never brought before any court up to that time. Witness was there when Mr. Gordon was brought there in the ship "Wolverine," and saw him brought on shore.

Cross-examined by Mr. Giffard—I am now clerk to Messrs. Shaen and Roscoe, the solicitors to this prosecution. I was examined before the Commission. Mr. Eyre was not present at the examination I have described. None of the ordinary courts were sitting at Morant Bay while I was there. During my stay I remained in the town, which was occupied by the millitary and sailors. I first saw Dr. Bruce at Morant Bay, in the police-station, in custody. I was present at the trial of Bruce, Levien, and Phillips by Special Commission; after martial law was raised Levien was convicted; Bruce and Phillips were acquitted. I cannot say whether Bruce and Phillips are clients in our office, in actions against Mr. Eyre, because I do not think I ought to divulge the secrets of the office. Levien appealed, but the appeal was dismissed, as he had already been pardoned.

To Mr. Vaughan—These persons were not kept in custody till they were tried by the Commission,—they were free. Mr. Eyre was in Morant Bay at the time of the first four or five executions. The second time Mr. Eyre came there, there was no court-martial going on, but there was one on the same day. I was present when Dr. Bruce was discharged. He was brought from Morant Bay to Spanish Town, and then released by order of the Chief Justice. He was released on bail, being bound over to appear to answer any charge that might be preferred against him.

The inquiry was here adjourned till the Tuesday following, when—

The witness Lake was recalled to produce his notes of the alleged proceedings at Morant Bay, and a copy of his evidence before the Commission, supplying dates, &c., before omitted. He stated that he arrived at the Bay on the 13th of October and saw 33 men flogged, without a trial, on the 18th. He saw 12 flogged on the 19th, eight on the 20th, and four on the 21st. They had been tried. They had 50 lashes each. One of the four was a cripple, and one a Volunteer. On the 24th, four; on the 25th, eight; on the 26th, five; and on the same day another batch of 18; on the 27th, four. On the 28th witness fell ill. He was present at the first execution, on the 14th of October. Three men and one woman were hanged. They were sentenced by a court-martial at which Colonel Hunt presided. The woman was recommended to mercy. Mr. Eyre was at Morant Bay at that time. Witness saw George Marshall hanged on the 18th, without a trial, and on the 21st, 20 others. The latter had been tried. On the 23rd, 19 were hanged, including James Gordon, (hung separately) and George William Gordon. Sixteen were hanged on the 24th, and the same number on the 26th. On the 27th, 18 were hanged, 15 men and three women. On the 28th, 11. Saw no more floggings nor hangings after the 28th.

Cross-examined—Did not refer to this notebook when sent before the Commission. Had seen Dr. Bruce repeatedly in London at his employers' office (Shaen and Roscoe).

By Mr. Vaughan—Order and tranquillity had been restored at Morant Bay when I arrived. There were no more outbreaks.

By Mr. Giffard—The town was completely in the possession of the military and naval forces.

Edward Marsh, seaman on board the "Wolverene," deposed to the transport of troops, arms, and prisoners to Morant Bay in October, 1865, and to having seen men executed at Fort Antonio when Governor Eyre was there. He conveyed Gordon to Morant Bay and handed him over to the Provost-Marshal; also Dr. Bruce, who was a very old man, and gave them some trouble, witness having to lift him out of the boat.

Cross-examined—While he was at Fort Antonio a schooner, manned by a Haytien crew, was seized. It was loaded with gunpowder and arms. It was made a prize and taken in tow. Saw an American bark, full of white refugees; some of them women and children. She was crowded on deck and everywhere. This was the following Sunday.

By the Court—The ship that was seized had a crew of nine, besides the general.

Walter Rea, another seaman of the "Wolverene," remembered the Governor coming to Morant Bay on the 13th of October. He visited the tent at night and read martial law to the sailors and marines—about 100 of them—telling them afterwards that he hoped they would do their duty. Next day a party of about 30 sailors and 20 marines went to Easington, about 30 miles off, with rifles and cutlasses, under the command of Lieutenant Osley. They had 40 rounds of ammunition. Their orders were to shoot any one who ran away and could not be overtaken. These orders were obeyed in three places. A man was seen running by the bushes, and 12 men fired at him. He was shot by Lieutenant O'Connor. Did not think he was armed. He was trying to escape. Another man, who was playing a flute outside a cottage, was shot at by two or three men and killed; he had offered no resistance, but tried to run away. Another man who had been captured tried to escape and was shot by a sergeant of Marines. The man said, "Don't shoot, massa!" Some of the other prisoners said he had been seen brandishing a sugar-cane knife and inciting the people to rebellion. They took 50 prisoners into Easington. The doors and shutters were loopholed and guarded, but there was no disturbance there. The prisoners were tried, and one of them was condemned to death, and Lieutenant Errington told witness if the man attempted to escape or spoke to any one he was to be run through the body. There were three other prisoners there, including a father and son. The son got 50 lashes, and the others were let off. They went afterwards to Stoney-gut, when a woman fired a shot at them, but hit no one. She was captured. Saw no one else there, but candles were burning in the houses, as if the people had just fled. They pulled down 20 houses and cut down the cocoanut and bread-fruit trees, and all other fruit trees. Next day some of the houses were burnt down, and in a day or two all the houses were burnt, to about 60. They lived on the live stock—all they could catch. Saw 12 men hanged there. Some ran into the wood and escaped.

Cross-examined—The bush and sugar-cane afforded an effectual means of escape, owing to the quantity of underwood. It was very rainy then; the rivers were swollen, and communication very difficult. The artillery could not get along the passages, and it was difficult to get a bag of biscuits up the mountain path. They had to go in single file. Do not think Paul Bogle was taken then. Saw women and children there belonging to a better class, and heard they had been brought from Morant Bay. Hayti is about a day's sail from Jamaica. All the country is mountainous.

By Mr. Vaughan—None of the prisoners were armed. Saw no disturbance.

Frederick A. Burt Vinen, a dentist, deposed to living at Kingston at the time of the proclamation, and saw no breach of the peace there. He was arrested by a common policeman on the 21st of October, without any warrant, and was taken to the barracks. Was never told what was the charge against him, or shown any authority for his apprehension. On the 22nd he was removed to Uppark Camp by soldiers, and put into a cell with two others. Their boots were taken from them, but returned in a day or two. They had no bed or furniture. Some men were flogged, and witness was compelled to be present. Was visited by Mr. Bicknell and Mr. Richmond, magistrates, who asked him questions and wrote down his replies, and admitted there was no ground for detaining him. When General O'Connor came to the camp he demanded, as an Englishman, to know why he had been arrested and detained 20 days. He made no definite reply, but ordered him to be taken from the cells and transferred to the officers' quarters. No charge at any time was made against him, and he had never had anything whatever to do with the disturbances. Knew the handwriting of George W. Gordon. The document produced was written by him.

Cross-examined—Was 39 years in Jamaica. The population is about 450,000. It was too thin and scattered to estimate the proportions of white and black population. Should think the blacks about 400,000. Did not think the estimate "400,000 blacks, 36,000 coloured, and 14,000 whites" was correct. Should think there were 50,000 whites. Coloured included Maroons.

Alexander Phillips, a black native of Jamaica, said he formerly lived in the parish of Vere, in the county of Middlesex, Jamaica, about 43 miles from the proclaimed district. Was not in business, owing to illhealth, but had some freehold property. Never had anything to do with the outbreak. Was arrested on the 24th of Oct. by Lieutenant Sinclair and a body of men. No charge was made against him. Was taken to a place called Alley. His house had been searched. He knew Dr. Bruce, also of Vere, and saw him also under guard. He was put in a separate room. Bruce was handcuffed and lashed to a gig. Witness was handcuffed and lashed to a cart. They were taken with another prisoner to Mr. Eyre at the King's House, who told the officers "he was sorry they had had such bad weather." They were taken to Port Royal and put on board the "Wolverene," the handcuffs of Dr. Bruce only being taken off. They were conveyed next morning to Morant Bay and given into the custody of Mr. Ramsay, the Provost Marshal. He was confined with the prisoners called rebels. His handcuffs were removed and his hands tied with ropes. No charge was made against him. Witness was flogged and released on the 4th of November. He was flogged by sailors, the order being given by Lieutenant Hancock. Had 100 lashes with a navy cat. Did not ask why he was flogged, and was never told why. He pleaded that he was too ill to be flogged, and was required to show his back, upon which the officer said, "Oh you have a good back for it." He suffered severely in health from the flogging. When it was over the Lieutenant told him to kneel down and say, "God save the Queen, and d—— the black man." He did so, and was then liberated, being left to shift for himself. A boy helped him to put on his clothes by the roadside. Had an attack of fever. His brother came to him, and took him to his house for two weeks. Had not seen others flogged, but had heard their screams. Was afterwards tried for conspiracy by the Commission, and acquitted. Was indicted with Dr. Bruce, after being subpænaed as a witness against him. Morris, a fellow-prisoner, was flogged without a trial. Was taken out to see 49 people executed. Witness was charged, with Dr. Bruce, Levien, and Guiness Smith with conspiring with Paul Bogle. They were defended by Mr. Horne Payne, and acquitted.

The question put by Mr. Giffard, whether witness attended a seditious meeting at Vere, was objected to, and Mr. Vaughan decided it could not be put.

Cross-examined—He had commenced an action against Mr. Eyre, ex-Governor. Declined to say if there had been a fund raised to enable him to carry on his action against Mr. Eyre. It had nothing to do with this matter.

Mr. Vaughan—If you know of such a fund, you had better say so.

Witnsss—There is a fund. Received no direct authority to use the names of Mr. Mill, M.P., and Mr. Taylor, M.P., in getting subscriptions (circular handed to him). The names had been used, but there was no direct authority from them. Declined to say how he had lived since he had been in England, or who had supplied him with money. On being pressed on these points, he admitted that Messrs. Shaen and Roscoe had supplied him with all the money he wanted. He had not appointed two persons to collect subscriptions for him. They did collect money. Mr. Camerovzou and Mr. Biggs collected money for him. They told him he might use the names of Mr. Mill and Mr. Taylor to raise money. He had been in this country about ten months, living upon the fund and the money given by Mr. Shaen. Mr. Shaen paid his expenses from Jamacia to this country. He was examined before the Commission. Did not then say that Ensign Taylor was the man who flogged him.

Re-examined—I have nothing to do with this prosecution.

The despatches of Mr. Eyre to Mr. Cardwell, respecting the cases of Dr. Bruce, Phillips, and Morris were here put in by Mr. Fairfield, of the Colonial-office. Portions of them were read by Sir R. Collier, and other portions by Mr. Giffard. Further documents, showing that applicication was made to the Governor as to what was to be done with the prisoners at Uppark Camp—the expense of their maintenance being heavy—and that a general authority was given to acquit Viven and others against whom there was no evidence, and to send the remaining prisoners to be tried before the court-martial, were also put in and read. The learned counsel on both sides put in and read such portions of the voluminous correspondence as were deemed applicable, after which Sir R. Collier applied for a document which would show the date of a placard alleged to have been issued by Gordon. Witness stated that it might be in the Colonial-office, but he had not yet been able to find it. He produced the placard itelf, headed, "State of the Island," and which Sir Robert said was found at the Post-office, and seized there.

The printed "proclamation" issued by Gordon was read by Mr. Poland. It was an appeal to the "naked and starving populace" to attend the meeting, and speak the truth bravely. It exhorted them to be loyal, but complained that Her Majesty and the Home Government had been deceived by the misrepresentations of the Governor. It also charged the custodes, and especially Mr. Custos Ketelhold, with cruel oppression and injustice.

Mr. Roundell, secretary to the Royal Commission, spoke to the documents produced in evidence, and referred to by Mr. Eyre in his evidence on that occasion.

This being the case for the prosecution,

Mr. Giffard expressed a wish to cross-examine Mr. Shaen, the solicitor for the prosecution, who had been called to prove the copy of a document.

Mr. Shaen, having entered the witness-box, was requested to look at a printed extract from a newspaper, purporting to be a letter from Mr. C. Buxton, M.P., to Mr. Mill, M.P. (inserted in the *Times* of Saturday last), and accompanied by a check for 300*l.* towards the expenses of the present prosecution. He was asked if this letter had been sent to the newspaper by him, and with the sanction of Mr. Mill, one of the prosecutors in this case.

Mr. Shaen replied in the affirmative as to both questions, and the letter was handed to Mr. Vaughan, who said that his judgment would not be in the least degree affected by it.

Mr. Giffard—That may be, but I regard it as a very gross contempt of this Court.

In cross-examination, Mr. Shaen stated that Dr. Bruce had commenced an action against Mr. Eyre, and was his client, but the action was not proceeded with. The action was first commenced in the Court of Exchequer, and abandoned. This might have been in December, 1866. In May, 1867, it was again brought in the Court of Queen's Bench. This last action was also discontinued by the Judge's order, with costs. Did not know if the costs had been paid. The Judge's order was to that effect, and he should presume it had been complied with. Dr. Bruce had returned to Jamaica. He had not left money to pay the costs. Witness's costs had not been paid, but he held a fund which he deemed applicable to that purpose. It was a fund raised by the friends of Dr. Bruce, but he was not at liberty to mention the names of all the contributors to the fund. Had no objection to mention some.

Sir R. Collier—Surely this is a long way from the issue.

Mr. Giffard—I think not. I want to ascertain if the prosecutors in this case are not also contributors to the fund raised to enable these men to bring their actions against Mr. Eyre.

Mr. Vaughan—You have got the fact that such a fund has been raised.

Mr. Shaen.—Neither Mr. Taylor nor Mr. Mill have contributed a farthing to this fund, although in the printed circular produced they have recommended the case of Mr. Phillips to public consideration. None of the members of the Jamaica Committee have had anything to do, as contributors or otherwise, with the civil actions.

Mr. Giffard.—Oh, that is by special arrangement, I suppose. Were they informed that they would be held responsible for costs if they did?

Mr. Shaen—There was no explanation given to that effect. It was unnecessary, the fact being obvious. Dr. Bruce and Mr. Phillips are my clients, and the whole proceedings have been confided to us. Mr. Phillips was not a voluntary witness here to-day. He did not wish to have anything to do with this prosecution, lest it should injure him in respect to his action in the civil courts. I had to subpœna him to attend.

Mr. Giffard reminded Sir R. Collier that he had not put in the Act of Indemnity and the statutes passed since 1865, to which Sir Robert replied that he should only put in those which had received the Royal assent, leaving the defence to produce the others if necessary.

Some technical evidence as to the authority conveyed by the documents in question having been given by Mr. Gorry,

The inquiry was again adjourned.

On the following day Mr. Giffard spoke at considerable length for the defence. When he had finished, Mr. Vaughan said he had listened with great attention to the learned counsel, and should have been glad if, consistently with his sense of duty, he could have allowed the inquiry to stop here; but, after hearing all that he had urged he felt bound to commit Mr. Eyre for trial. With regard to the question of law, he should be entirely guided by the well-considered and luminous charge of the Lord Chief Justice on the prosecution of Nelson and Branding. Sitting there, as he did to deal with this preliminary inquiry, he should consider it the height of presumption to question that authority. The question as to the legality or otherwise of the proclamation issued by Mr. Eyre was one entirely for the consideration of the grand jury, who would decide whether, looking at the state of the island, the outrages which had been committed at St. Thomas's-in-the-East, the absence of any large military force at Mr. Eyre's command, and the advice given by the gentlemen to whom he had the right to look for advice, he was justified in issuing such a proclamation, and whether, if an error had been committed, he was fairly absolved from the consequences; and, finally, whether he was further justified in continuing that proclamation in full force till the 13th of November and thus permitting certain acts to be committed which had been described as cruel and oppressive. His Worship then referred to the statements of Ray, Marsh, and other witnesses as to the character of these acts, committed long after the restoration of peace, and also as to the expeditions sent to Easington and Stoney Gut and the violence committed, although there was no proof of a single act of rebellion having been committed in those places, and the people's houses, when ransacked and destroyed, had been found to contain no weapons of war beyond a few sugar-knives, used in their vocation. He then referred to the admissions made by Mr. Eyre in his correspondence with Mr. Cardwell, and to the detention of Phillips, Levien, Bruce, and other prisoners without any apparent cause, when they might have been examined before a magistrate in the district where they were taken. He considered the case of Phillips especially as one of great hardship, and if Mr. Eyre did not expressly sanction the treatment of Phillips, he was in the city at the time, and had been in correspondence with his subordinate officers upon the subject of his detention. Considering all the circumstances of the case, he felt it his duty to commit Mr. Eyre for trial at the next Court of Oyer and Terminer at the Court of Queen's Bench. Addressing the defendant, Mr. Vaughan asked him if he had anything to say in his defence, accompanying the question with the usual caution.

Mr. Eyre rose from his seat, and, with some vehemence and evident emotion, said,—I have only this to say, that not upon me, but upon those who brought me here, lies the foul disgrace that a public servant, who has faithfully discharged his duty for upwards of 20 years, has been now, after two years and a half of persecution, brought to a criminal court and committed for trial for having performed his duty at a trying moment, and thereby saved, indubitably, a great British colony from destruction, and its well-disposed inhabitants, white and black, from massacre or worse. (Applause in the court, which was instantly suppressed.) I do not envy the feelings of those who, having first conspired to bring me and my family to ruin, have now succeeded in branding me with the additional stigma of a criminal prosecution; but I have this consolation, I rejoice in thinking that my conduct has been impugned only by a small and unimportant section of the community, and that the decision of this Court will not be accepted by the higher tribunal to which the case has been referred. I am satisfied that the large majority of my fellow-country men do not sanction these proceedings against me, and to their sense of justice, and to their common-sense, I may say, I confidently intrust my honour as a gentleman and my character as a public officer. I have nothing further to say.

The officers were unable to suppress some cheering which followed this speech.

The defendant was then held to his recognizances in 1,000*l.*, and the witnesses were bound over in the usual way—a ceremoney evidently lost upon one of the nautical witnesses, who had become too much intoxicated to understand the nature of the proceeding.

Sir R. Murchison and Lord de Blaquiere were in attendance as bail for Mr. Eyre, if sureties had been required.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.

They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED—1843.

MESSRS. JAMES, HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.

The undersigned is authorised to accept Risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels at current rates of premium to England, and all Eastern Ports, claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent in Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 64.—INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,237,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-FIVE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

A. Ray, Esq. | J. Dunbar, Esq.
J. Bogie, Esq. | H. G. Dunlop, Esq.
and
E. Morris Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

Medical Referee. *Solicitors.*

Dr. F. S. Stedman. | Messrs. Kelly & Co.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Life.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1865, was 8,615 assuring... ... ... £7,590,968

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,458,879

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1865 were £823,798

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 9th May 1866.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil-rate ... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 5 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit, ,, 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium.. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate ... Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ... ,, 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium Rs. 123 0 0

No Society Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies, Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED, AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or Afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be Assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, *i. e.* without Profits, at Reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when he Medical Fee shall be paid by the assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid, should Death occur within that period upon Policies in force at the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good Health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies upon which the Age has been admitted, Indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two thirds of their estimated value

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863 and by Act No. VIII., of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 ... 1s. 11 1/8d. per Rupee
,, 3 do. ... 1s. 11-
,, 2 do. ... 1s. 10 15/16d.
,, 1 do. ... 1s. 10 7/8d.
On demand ... 1s. 10 3/4d.
On Scotland ... do. ...
On Ireland ... do. ...
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. ... 1s. 10 11/16d. ,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent. On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody. When sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, no charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 13th June 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGES.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s. 11 1/8d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 1s. 10 15/16d. ,,
3 do. ... ... at 1s. 10½d. ,,
2 do. ... ... at 1s. 10 7/16d. ,,
1 do. ... ... at 1s. 10 3/16d. ,,
On Demand (Head Office) ... at 1s. 10 1/8d. ,,

INTEREST.

On Deposits payable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 2 per cent.
6 ,, ,, 4 ,,
12 ,, ,, 6 ,,

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 9th June, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1865.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £464,100.
RESERVE FUND ... £32,200.
Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 85, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of he Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDRAM, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.
Offices in London.....No. 80, King William Street.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negotiates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
6 ,, ,, ,, 4 ,,
12 ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any farther information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 21st.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 26, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th August, 1866.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power, Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE—"GOD, THE CAUSE OF JOY." A SERMON preached in the Cathedral on Sunday the 3rd May, by the Rev. C. T. WILSON, acting Garrison Chaplain. Price 4 Annas. One Anna Postage to Out stations.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE, AT MATHERAN, a House called "MARY LODGE." It is well-built, has a Verandah 45 feet by 9; a Sittingroom, two Bedrooms, two Bathrooms, and the Roof is covered with Corrugated Iron. The House is fully furnished—the list of furniture, with other particulars, can be obtained on application to CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 17th April 1868.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"

Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

RED BOOT MART.—Just unpacked, the following CONSIGNMENT of GOODS, consisting of one—

Gent's Calf Walking Boots, xetrr stou
Do. Enamel — do. do.
Do. do. Jack Boots.
Do. Calf Wellington's, spur boxes.
Do. Patent Dress do. do.

29th Feb. 1868. R. PARTRIDGE.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.

Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.

Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.

Bombay, 4th June 1868. KINLOCH & ALLAN.

LOSS OF HAIR, arising from weakness of the vessels of the scalp, may be cured by the use of MR. ERASMUS WILSON'S HAIR WASH. To Ladies after confinement, or in the spring and fall of the year, it is invaluable, being a remedy, at once real and exceedingly pleasant in use. Prepared from the original prescription by TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MORDAN'S PENCIL CASES—

16 CARAT GOLD.
Plain, Fluted, Engine-turned, or Engraved.
STANDARD SILVER.
Plain, Fluted, Engine-turned, or Engraved.
IVORY.
Gold, or Silver, Mounted.

Bregnet Pencil.
(Spiral or spring movement.)
Bregnet Telescope Pen and Pencil.
Telescope Pen and Pencil.
Double Slide Pen and Pencil.
Ditto ditto with Penknife.

A very extensive assortment of the above from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 100, on sale by TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.

(Infants' and Invalids' Foods, &c. &c.)

IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Arrowroot, Real Bermuda, 1 lb. tin	1 12	2 0
Arrowroot, Speed's Indian	1 8	2 0
Barley, Pearl, 2 lb. bot. or tin	0 12	1 0
Barley, Robinson's, 1 lb. tin	1 0	1 4
Cocoa, Epps' (1 lb. or 2 lb. tins) per lb	1 4	1 8
Cocoa and Milk Paste, Moore's, ½ lb. tin, each	0 12	1 0
Chocolate and Milk Paste do. per dozen	8 0	10 0
Corn Flour, Brown and Polson's, per lb	0 14	1 0
Corn, Oswego ,,	0 14	1 0
Gelatine, Morson's or Nelson's, per oz	0 6	0 8
Groats, Robinson's prepared, 1 lb. tin	1 0	1 4
H